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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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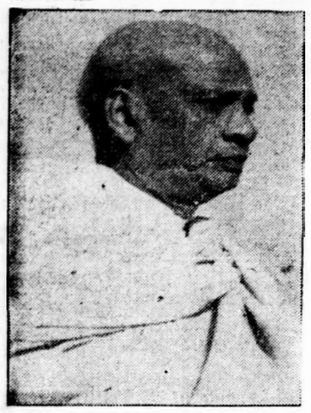
VOL. XXVII NO. 79 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Mahatma's Triumph In Rajkot Dispute

Chief Justice Gives Award



Sardar Patel

Sardar To Have Last Word In Matter Of Committee's Selection

"RECOMMENDED PERSONS CANNOT BE REJECTED BY THAKORE SAHEB"

NEW DELHI, April 3.

Sir Maurice Gwyer in giving his award on the Rajkot dispute observes that in his opinion the true construction of the documents is that the Thakore Sahib undertakes to appoint the persons whom Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel may recommend and that he does not reserve to himself any discretion to reject those whom he does not approve.

ENTITLED TO CRITICISM

He is no doubt entitled to criticise the recommendations and to urge reasons for reconsidering them but unless it can be shown that any of the persons recommended are neither subjects nor servants of the State, Mr. Vallabhbhai is to have the last word.

It is true that the appointment of all the members of the Committee is vested in the Thakore Saheb alone even when they are recommended by Mr. Patel. A Committee of this kind, however, could scarcely come into existence in any other way and there is nothing inconsistent between the reservation by the Thakore Sahib of the right of appointment and an undertaking by him to appoint a certain number of persons who are recommended by another.

"CHAIRMAN, ONE AMONG TEN"

Since a question appears to have arisen with regard to the appointment of the Chairman of the Committee, I think it right to say that in my opinion the second paragraph of the notification of December 26th restricts the members of the Committee to ten and that, therefore, the Chairman who is to be appointed by the Thakore Sahib must be one of the ten and not an additional member.

"My terms of reference do not require me to decide the question whether the Thakore Sahib committed any breach of faith in contending for his interpretation of the December 26th and I express no opinion upon it.

Lord Linlithgow

POINT AT ISSUE

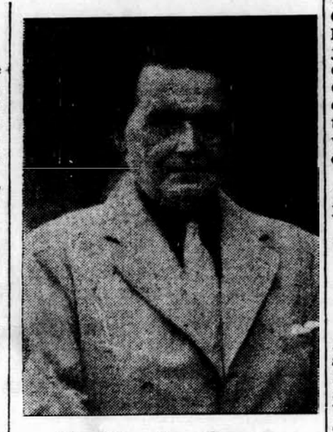
Earlier in his observations, Sir Maurice says: "The point at issue will be seen to be briefly this, whether the Thakore Sahib was bound to accept Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel's recommendations, or whether he had a discretion in the matter, so that he could either accept them or reject them as he thought best. I am satified that there was a concluded agreement between the two parties. It may well be that the Thakore Sahib, by reason of the pressure of events, found himself compelled to concur in an arrangement for which he had, perhaps, no great enthusiasm; but that is a very different thing from the fraud or duress which in all systems of jurisprudence is held to vitiate a contract.

I have, therefore, to ascertain what the parties meant by their agreement; and I have to ascertain this by reference to the language in which they have clothed their agreement, although it is permissible and indeed necessary, to make myself acquainted with the background of the story and the circumstances in which the arrangement came to be made.

DRAFT V. LETTER

It will be observed that there is a slight difference between the language of the draft notifica-

(Continued on page 8, col. 1)



Sir Maurice Gwyer

Mahatma Gandhi

Up To Britain And France

To Defend Eastern European Nations Now, Says Rumania

BUCHAREST, April 3.

It is felt that Britain and France by the guarantee to Poland have taken a step which involves them in the defence of other Eastern European countries. A guarantee for Rumania against aggression would, according to authoritative circles here, have to be followed by a credit with the object of increasing Rumania's air strength.—Reuter.

COMPOSITION OF BELGIUM CHAMBER

BRUSSELS, April 3.

The final elections to the Parliament show that the new Chamber of Deputies will be composed as follows:—

Catholics 73; Liberals 33; Socialists 64; Communists 9; Rexists 4; Flemish Nationalists 17 and Frenshen Technocrats and ex-Servicemen's Association, one each.

The strength of the parties in the old Chamber was Catholics, 63. Liberals 23; Socialists, 70; Communists 9; Rexists 21 and Flemish nationalists 16.

In the senate the Socialists have lost four seats, Rexists seven, Communists one, while Catholics have gained four, Liberals five and Flemish Nationalists three.—Reuter.

DALADIER SPEAKS

PARIS, April 3.

M. Daladier, speaking at Montelimer, reiterated France's desire for peace. He declared, "we all want peace with liberty and dignity. All men know that France is ready to give proof of necessary courage and firmness which will cause the disturbers of peace to draw back."—Reuter.

'RED' FLEET HANDED OVER TO FRANCO

BIZERTA, April 3.

The former Spanish Republican fleet, which was handed over to the representatives of General Franco, left for Spain. The vessels included two cruisers, two transport ships, eleven torpedo boats and one submarine.—Reuter.

EX-PREMIER FOUND SHOT

WARSAW, April 3.

Colonel Slawek, who has thrice been Prime Minister, has been found shot with a revolver lying beside him. He was taken to hospital in a grave condition. It is alleged to be an attempted suicide.—Reuter.

RAJKOT PUBLIC IN HIGH GLEE

(From Our Correspnodent)
RAJKOT, Apirl 3.

When the Rajkot public learnt about the Award through Radio they became very jubilant.

Mr. Gibson will return from Cutch after a week.

Dr. Roy Examines Gandhiji

NEW DELHI, April 3.

Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy examined Mahatmaji to-day.—United Press.

Beck May Visit Bonnet

WARSAW, April 3.

It is officially stated that Col. Beck will probably visit M. Bonnet in the near future. The visit is not likely, however, on his return journey from London.—Reuter.

MAHATMA TO MEET VICEROY AGAIN

NEW DELHI, April 3.

Mahatma Gandhi is expected to leave Delhi in a day or two and before his departure a further meeting with the Viceroy is regarded as possible.—A. P.

SARDAR & MAHATMA DECLINE TO COMMENT

NEW DELHI, April 3.

Approached by the "United Press" Special Correspondent, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel declined to comment on the Rajkot Award

Mr. Mahadev Desai told the "United Press" that Gandhiji had no comments to make.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and a large number of Congress M.L.A.'s visited Birla house at prayer time and offered congratulations to Gandhiji and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Sardar Patel humorously observed: "I was only the custodian of a document. I was not party to the dispute. It was a matter between Gandhiji and the Thakore Saheb."

Gandhiji will probably see the Viceroy to-morrow or the day after. It is surmised that he might visit Rajkot again Mr. Mohadev Desai told the "United Press" that Mahatma's programme was not at all fixed.

In the words of Mr. Mahadev Desai, the work had not even been half finished. There remained much to be done.—United Press.

Travancore Bank Appeal Dismissed

LONDON, April 3.

The Travancore Bank appeal case has been dismissed. The judgment of the High Court of Madras of November 4 last together with the order and judgment of the Divisional Bench of two judges of the same Court delivered on November 7 last, all of which dismissed the application made by the appellants for a writ of "habeas corpus" were confirmed.

Lord Thakerton announced that the reasons would be given later.—Reuter.

VIRAWALLA RETURNS TO RAJKOT

RAJKOT, April 3.

Durbar Virawalla, who returned from Delhi yesterday saw the Resident, Mr. Gibson, and had talks for fifteen minutes, presumably about his Delhi visit. Durbar Virawalla during his sojourn stayed for several hours at Alwar to meet Major Harvey.

Mr. Gibson left for Cutch Bhuj this morning via Jamnagar where he is expected to stay for about a week presumably for federal and political affairs.—United Press.

New Resident Of Mewar

RAJKOT, April 3.

Mr. Egerton, the Federation Officer, who has been appointed Resident for Mewar, left to-day for Udaipur to take over charge of his new office.—United Press.

COL. BECK ARRIVES IN LONDON

LONDON, April 3.

Col. Beck arrived at Victoria Station and was received by Lord Halifax.—Reuter.

Turning Point In Britain's *Foreign Policy*

Chamberlain's Statement: All Party Leaders' Support

Mr. Chamberlain, in the course of Foreign Affairs debate in the Commons making a statement on the position of Britain vis-a-vis Germany, reiterated that the whole Empire would back her new policy in assisting Poland if Germany insisted upon having the Polish Corridor at the point of the bayonet.

LONDON, April 3.

Mr Arthur Greenwood, initiating the Foreign Affairs debate in the House of Commons declared his belief that when the House rose, it would be clear to the world that in Britain there was universal detestation of the recent events in Europe and loathing of the human suffering which accompanied these events and the determination of the British people to co-operate with all other nations in establishing a formidable and unsurpassable barrier against aggression. At the same time, he wished it to be clearly understood that Labour had not become "yes"—men to the National Government. Labour was concerned more with principles and policies than with persons. So far as the Government carried out a plan which harmonised with Labour's considered view, it would meet with its approval.

Mr. Chamberlain, who received loud cheering, said that the declaration on Friday last a tremendous departure from anything that this country had undertaken and constituted if not a new epoch, a new point in their foreign policy.

POLAND WILL RESIST.

"We departed from our traditional ideas," the Prime Minister exclaimed. "The declaration was not concerned with a Frontier incident but with big things that might lie behind the frontier incident. If Poland were threatened, I have no doubt that the Polish people would resist. In that case, the declaration means that France and ourselves would immediately come to her assistance. (Cheers).

German assurances have now been flung to the winds. That is the new fact which has completely destroyed confidence and forced the British Government to make a great departure of which I gave the first intimation on Friday. I am not asserting that a German challenge has been made officially, but it is no exaggeration to say that public opinion throughout the whole world has been profoundly shocked and alarmed. This country is united from end to end in the conviction that we must make our position clear and unmistakable, whatever may be the result.

CONFIDENCE SHAKEN.

There is no threat to Germany so long as Germany is a good neighbour. I am no more a man of war to-day than I was in September. I have no intention and no desire to treat the Great German people otherwise than I would have our own people treated here. I was looking forward with strong hopes to the result of the trade discussions but confidence so grieviously shaken is not easily restored. We have been obliged therefore to consider the situation afresh. We are now entering into a specific engagement. If this German policy were pursued, Poland would not be the only country in danger. We welcome the co-operation of any country, whatever its internal system of Government, not in an aggression but in a resistance to aggression. The whole Empire approves of our policy. I hope

(Continued on page 4, col. 3)

BRITAIN DETERMINED TO ACT

Chamberlain's Reply To Commons Question: Danzig Issue In Talks With Col. Beck

LONDON, April 3.

In the House of Commons, Mr. R. A. Butler said that the British Government were prepared at all times to give sympathetic consideration to the possibility of meeting the armament requirements of Rumania, both in naval and other spheres.

Mr. Henderson asked whether reports had been received of the presence of German troops and warplanes in Italy. Mr. Butler declared that his reports did not confirm such statements.

Replying to a question on Danzig, Mr. Butler said that the question of Danzig would no doubt come up in the discussions with Col. Beck. Mr. Butler indicated the official view and this was as given by Reuter's diplomatic correspondent on April 1.

Mr. Chamberlain declared in answer to several questions, that the decision to double the Territorial Field Army in order to provide scope for the practical expression of the spirit of voluntary service now mainfest, should be sufficient evidence of the determination of the country to play an active part in the event of an emergency.—Reuter.

ISMET INEUNU RE-ELECTED

ANKARA, April 3.

Gen. Ismet Ineunu was re-elected the President of the Republic for four years.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

TROUBLE FOR JAPAN IN INNER MONGOLIA.

SHANGHAI, April 3.

Hundred thousand Chinese regulars are concentrating near Hangchow, which was captured by the Japanese on Dec. 24, 1937 with a view to launching a contra-offensive, according to Chinese reports.

Two hundred thousand Outer Mongolian troops are reported to be massing for a drive against Japanese forces in Inner Mongolia.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42 SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted immediately M.B.B.S. Doctor. Fully qualified nurses outstation Hospital. Apply Box No. 11588 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted: Two matriculated youths for spare time work. Cash deposit Rs. 10 essential. Apply Box No. 11582. "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Managers, Organisers, Inspectors, Accountants and Clerks for our proposed offices to be opened in Indian States. Salary according to qualifications. T. A. according to rules. Apply on prescribed forms which can be had on remitting Rs. 1-4-0 by money order to the Legal Reserve Insurance Co., Limited Jammu. (Kashmir State.) Chairman, Major General Rai Bahadur Dewan Bishan Dass C.S.I., C.I.E., Ex-Prime Minister Jammu. (11586)

Wanted Hindu qualified, residential nurse or midwife above 30 to manage Foundling Section of Shraddhanand Mahilashram, Matunga. Boarding, lodging free. Apply stating experience and terms. Box No. 11575, "Bombay Chronicle".

Sarvajanik Law College, Surat— Applications with testimonials stating age, qualifications, experience and minimum salary are invited so as to reach the Principal before 20th April, 1939 for the post of full time Professor of Law to be appointed from the beginning of the next term. The appointment will be on probation up to 31st March, 1940. (10826)

Appointments with good salaries as Accountants, Secretaries, Cost Accountants, Works and Office Managers, Chief Clerks, Bank and Insurance Officers, Cashiers and Book-keepers, are the normal attainments of those who qualify with Allied Schools. Examinations can be taken in India and success guaranteed by postal training. Allied Schools is the leading institution in the British Empire for the building of Successful Business Careers. Write for free 100 p. Book "The Direct Way to Success", stating age, education and business experience, Allied Schools, 801, Cooks Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. (10913)

Wanted an Experienced Assistant Weaving Master for a mill in Bombay with knowledge of Art Silk Weaving, Jacquered and control of labour. State minimum salary expected. Apply with references and certificates to Box No. 11562, "Bombay Chronicle".

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
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3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

"DECCAN QUEEN" SERVICE

DURING

EASTER HOLIDAYS 1939

The "DECCAN QUEEN" will run from Bombay to Poona on THURSDAY, the 6th April, 1939, and from Poona to Bombay on TUESDAY, the 11th April, 1939. Timings: Bombay Dep. 5-15 P.M. Poona Arr. 8-00 P.M. Poona Dep. 7-50 A.M. Bombay Arr. 10-35 A.M.

G. I. P.

(10922)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. MORESHWAR SHANKAR and VITHAL JUGGONNATH, of Bombay Twasta Kasar Hindu Inhabitants have contracted with our client to sell to him their immovable property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written free from all claims and incumbrances.

Any person or persons having or claiming any estate right, title, interest, claim or demand, whatsoever in to or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, sale, residence, use, maintenance, possession, mortgage, equitable mortgage, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever is or are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 41A, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed, without any reference to such claim or demand (if any) as may not have been received before the expiry of the above time and the same shall be considered and treated as abandoned.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All that piece or parcel of land of quit and Ground rent tenure situate at 2nd Carpenter Street in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement one hundred and six square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1911, Collector Rent Roll No. 3775, New No. 9046, Old Survey No. 1/529 and New Survey No. 5274 and Cadastral Survey No. 2961 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6638 and formerly under Street No. 84 and now under Street No. 6 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Amrutbai, widow of Ludha Kandawalla, on or towards the South by the said 2nd Carpenter Street, on or towards the West by the property of a Bhansali and on or towards the East by the property of the said Amrutbai.

Dated this 3rd day of April, 1939.

SABNIS GOREGAOKER & SENJIT.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
10936.

70. BUNGALOWS TO LET

To let Parekh Wadi Bungalow near Central Bank. Sandhurst Road either whole or in parts for office or residential purposes. Apply landlord there. (11584)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents for silk and woollen goods. Pay and allowance Rs. 150. Bonus extra. Particulars free. Apply for terms:—Purisons Knitting Works, Ludhiana. (11522)

Public Notices

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court, on TUESDAY, the 4th April, 1939, at 2-45 P.M. (S. T.).

PHIROZE C. BHARUCHA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1939.

(10935)

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 15, invites tenders for the supply of cotters bent plate for use with tie bars and pots. Tender form obtainable at Rs. 2/- per copy. Drawing annas four per copy. Payment by cheque, postal orders or postage stamps will not be accepted. Closing date 21st April, 1939 at 3 p.m. (S. T.)

(10903)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs AMRITLAL BAKORE PANDYA and SHIVSHANKAR AMRITLAL PANDYA, both of Vile-Parle, have agreed to sell to my client the Northern half part, admeasuring 910 square yards or thereabouts, of Final Plot Number 74 B of the Town Planning Scheme Number 3 of Vile-Parle, together with all the structures and buildings standing thereon free from all incumbrances whatsoever.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest or estate in the said piece of land or the structures thereon or any portion thereof, by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, sale, share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to, make the same known in writing to the undersigned, Advocate for the Purchaser, at his Office in "Shanti-Sadan" Building at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period, without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived. Dated this 3rd day of April, 1939.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
B.A., LL.B.,
Advocate, High Court.
10935

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES ACT, and

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, and

In the matter of the ASHOK INSURANCE CO. LTD., and reduced and the COMMERCIAL INSURANCE CO. LTD., both incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 both Companies having their registered offices at Homji Street in Bombay.

(1.) THE ASHOK INSURANCE CO., LTD. and Reduced a Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913 having its registered office at Homji Street, within the Fort, (2.) THE COMMERCIAL INSURANCE CO., LTD., a Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act 1913, having its registered Office at Homji Street, within the Fort. ... Petitioners.

LET ALL PARTIES concerned attend before the Honourable the Sitting Judge in Chambers at the High Court of Bombay, on the 11th day of April, 1939, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon (S.T.) upon the hearing of an application, on the part of the above-named first Petitioner Company for directions as to the proceedings to be taken for settling the list of creditors of the first Petitioner Company entitled to object to the proposed reduction and for publishing advertisements.

Dated this 24th day of March, 1939.

This summons was taken out by

Messrs. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL AND CO.,
Attorneys for the Petitioners.
To
The CREDITORS of the Ashok Insurance Co., Ltd.
(Sd.) DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & CO.,
Attorneys for the Petitioners.
10937.

Public Notices

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY.

ARTIFICER APPRENTICES.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES now exist for educated youths who desire to join the Royal Indian Navy as apprentices in the various Engineering Branches.

The apprenticeship is of 4½ years' duration and comprises scholastic, technical and practical workshop training. On completing their apprenticeship, apprentices are promoted to Artificers and serve at sea in ships of the Royal Indian Navy.

Apprentices and Artificers are paid at the following rates with free food, clothing and accommodation:—

Apprentices—Rs. 20-40 per mensem.

Artificers—Rs. 50-130 per mensem.

Artificers promoted to Warrant Officers—(Limited vacancies) Rs. 130-270 per mensem.

Candidates for recruitment in May, 1939, must be Indian subjects, have matriculated or passed the Junior Cambridge Examination with science and mathematics, and attained the age of 17 but not more than 20 on the 15th May, 1939.

Pamphlet containing full particulars and the Official application forms may be obtained up to 20th April, 1939, from the:—

Officer-In-Charge,
Mechanical Training Establishment,
R. I. N. Depot, Bombay.

Applications for pamphlets will not be considered unless copies of educational attainments and the date of birth of the intending candidates are attached to the application.

10930.

THE BEST PICTURE in the TOWN !---
NEW THEATRES' GRAND HIT:
"DUSHMAN"
(The "ENEMY")
Starring: SAIGAL & LEELA DESAJ
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
KRISHNA
SEVENTH GRAND WEEK!

MAURICE CHEVALIER
BELOVED VAGABOND
EXCELSIOR
4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

GANGUBAI
"THE FIGHTING AMAZON" IN
"A DAUGHTER OF THE MARATHAS"
-AT
MAJESTIC
From SATURDAY, 8th April
A 'PEERLESS' RELEASE

CRISIS
PRODUCES the LEADER....
"THE BIRTH OF SHIVAJI"
A MINERVA PRODUCTION
Directed By: K. DHAIBER
COMING TO THE
CENTRAL
From FRIDAY,
7th APRIL
Stars: AMEENA, VIMLA VASISHTHA, S. BABURAO, ETC.
A Calcutta Film Exchange Release

Not In Solitary Cells: Only Kept In Separate Rooms!

Travancore Durbar's Strange Defence Against State Congress Charges

TRIVANDRUM, April 3

"The State Congress workers are not proceeded against as such, but only when they offend the Criminal Law of the State. Membership of State Congress should not carry with it immunity from liability under the Criminal Law" This appears to be the reactions in official circles here to the allegations made by the President of the State Congress in a statement issued on 1st. April. Official quarters add that while it is true that some State Congressites are either in Jail or are being prosecuted, convictions and prosecutions are for offences under the Penal Code or for associating themselves with acts of violence or for speeches and conduct likely to lead to open clashes or breaches of the peace.

"ALTOGETHER MISLEADING"

It is authoritatively stated that the State Congress President's reference to some prisoners being confined in solitary segregation cells is altogether misleading. It is added that the fact is that while on some previous occasions State Congress prisoners were allowed to mingle together in large numbers inside the prison and even to hold meetings there, such facilities are absent this time as some of them are in separate rooms.

It was wrong to suggest that this is in the nature of solitary confinement.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE

Allegations against special police are denied in official quarters. It is stated that disturbances at State Congress meetings are the result of grave popular reaction against the activities of State Congressites.

The State Congress President had stated it was an undeniable fact that Sivaraja Pandian, a volunteer from Madura died under suspicious circumstances while under police custody; that Dr. N. S. Pillai who was arrested while in best health by the police at Attungal was found next morning in the general hospital, Trivandrum, in a precarious condition with serious bodily injuries and was under treatment for many days; and that many houses were burnt down, properties wantonly destroyed at Kadakkal.

WHITE WASH

With reference to these statements it is officially pointed out that the death of Sivaraja Pandian was investigated by the Government and no suspicious circumstances as alleged were revealed while N. S. Pillai had not even filed a complaint against the police.

With reference to incidents at Kadakkal, it is recalled that damages caused to culverts, burning of motor cars, assaults on police and military even civil engineers and other acts of mob violence are still fresh in the minds of the people and as the whole matter is under judicial enquiry no comment is called for at present.—A. P.

STATE CONGRESS CHARGE AGAINST GOVERNMENT

Thanu Pillai Exposes Sir C. P.'s Claim

The following is the statement by Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillai, President of the Travancore State Congress, referred to in the above Trivandrum message:—

I am glad that the advice of Mahatma Gandhi was promptly accepted by those friends who were in charge of the State Congress activities, while I was in police custody. It is but natural that this step has received the warm approval of the people of the State and friends outside.

Travancoreans are deeply grateful to Mahatmaji for the growing interest he is evincing in our movements. Our immediate duty is to devote our time and our energies to the strengthening of our organisation and other constructive work. Mahatmaji reminds me in a telegram that it is an uphill constructive work that lies in front of us. Mahatmaji's guidance will lead us to our goal even more quickly than we expect, but let us, by more and more clearly grasping and following his principles, and by our steady and untiring work, show ourselves worthy of his confidence and support the programme of constructive work placed before the country by Mr. Korah, as Acting President.

We have proved our worth in the fight. Let us prove it equally well in constructive work. I do not forget that hundreds of State Congress workers are either in jail or are being prosecuted. Even now after the release of myself and other members of the Council of Action arrested under the Security Section 90 of Criminal Procedure Code, arrests are taking place almost daily.

TREATMENT OF POLITICALS.

As things stand at present, there has been no change in the attitude of the Government. On the contrary, their recent conduct towards political prisoners reveals a spirit of unprecedented vindictiveness. Four of the members of Council of Action were confined in solitary cells. Each of these cells, measuring 12 ft. by 8 ft. has, adjoining it, an open space about four feet in width on two sides and this open space is surrounded by outer walls about 14 feet in height. Each of these prisoners was confined in one of these cells and the door on the outer walls was shut throughout the day for four days, after which, as a result of their protest, the outer door was left open. Mr. P. Nanoo, President of Chirayinkil Taluk Committee, who is a member of the bar and was a member of the Legislature, was arrested and taken handcuffed in a transport bus all the way from Chirayankil to Trivandrum, a distance of over twenty miles and then made to walk handcuffed along public roads at Trivandrum from the bus stand to the police station. Even though the above two incidents took place before the release of the members of the Council of Action, the general attitude of the Government even to-day remains unchanged.

BEHAVIOUR OF SPECIAL POLICE.

After the general release of political prisoners in November last, it was expected that rowdyism would not any longer be employed to break up the State Congress meetings. Sir Ramaswami Aiyar, the Dewan, says in his latest statement that it is not to strike terror among Satyagrahis but to protect the lives and property of the inhabitants of the State that the special police function. I have only to refer to the disgraceful forms of rowdyism exhibited by special policemen and the rowdies under their protection at the State Congress meeting recently held at Kuthattukulam, Quilon, Nagercoil, Kuzhithurai, Thodupuzha and other places. The use of highly obscene words, the beating of drums, the throwing of mud and stones, assaults on presidents and speakers and tearing their clothes—these are some of the methods used at Kuthattukulam. The president of the meeting was stripped naked and fisted on back. At Kuzhithurai, rowdies threw off their clothes and were dancing among the audience and on the public roads.

MATTERS FOR ENQUIRY.

In the same statement, Sir Ramaswami Aiyar repeats that there have been no inhumanities on the part of the Government in Travancore but the following, among others, are undeniable facts:

That there was firing by military in no less than nine places and that many lives were lost in consequence;

That Sivaraja Pandyan, a volunteer from Madura, died under suspicious circumstances while in police custody;

That Dr. N. S. Pillai, who was arrested and taken into custody while in the best of health by the Attungal police, was found in the next morning in the General Hospital, Trivandrum, in a precarious condition with serious bodily injuries and was under treatment for many days;

That many volunteers received brutal injuries while in police custody; and

That many houses were burnt down and property wantonly destroyed at Kadakal.

How far the military and the police and other officers are answerable for these happenings, and whether and how far they can, if at all, be justified are matters that can be determined only after an impartial enquiry. In spite of the repeated demands by the public for such an enquiry, the Dewan, while consistently ignoring such demands, contents himself with making allegations of mob violence. Such an attitude, it need hardly be said, is by no means calculated to carry conviction to fair-minded people.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami claims that the administrative organisation and standards prevailing in Travancore have placed it behind none of the presidencies or provinces of British India. How Travancore, with its present system of Government, is not behind the provinces governed by Ministers responsible to the legislature it is difficult to understand. And as for the practical benefits of a particular administration, the head of the administration himself is not the best judge. If Travancore enjoys a better administrative organisation than most other Indian States, that fact taken along with its advancement in education and culture and its high percentage of literacy, constitutes a strong ground for the establishment of Responsible Government. This has, in fact, been admitted by the Dewan on a previous occasion. It is natural that Travancore, with the above advancement to its credit, feels more keenly than most other States, the defects of the present system of Government on a par with that obtaining in British Indian provinces.

QUESTION OF MEMORIAL.

Suggestions are made in some quarters that the State Congress should submit a memorial to H. H. the Maharaja for the establishment of Responsible Government. This is either due to ignorance or is mischievous. The Working Committee of the State Congress so early as in May last presented such a memorial to His Highness for the establishment of Responsible Government. And so far as the prayer for the Responsible Government is concerned, it is pending. It was the personal allegations against the Dewan contained in the memorial that were subsequently withdrawn by the Working Committee. In the face of the fact that this memorial is still pending, it is meaningless to say that another memorial should be presented for the same purpose. Further, all the demands of the State Congress are well-known to the Government in other ways as well. All that is wanted now is that the Government should change their attitude towards the legitimate aspirations of the people and take suitable action to satisfy them.

We are now in the safe hands of Mahatma Gandhi. Let us faithfully carry out his instructions in the spirit of truth and non-violence.

WILL WAFDIST CONFERENCE BE BANNED?

Palace Treatment Of Nahas And Its Sequel

(From Our Correspondent).

CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

It is understood that the Wafd Party under the presidentship of Nahas Pasha is discussing the arrangements for the Wafd conference in Cairo on April 20. Rumours are current here that the Government of Egypt will not allow this conference to be held. Demonstrations will not be allowed in this connection. Two editors of the dailies the "Al-Misri" and the "Al-Wafd Almisri" the organs of the Wafd Party, have been fined £100 each and sentenced for one year's rigorous imprisonment; and one month's suspension of the two papers has been ordered on a seditious charge.

Nahas Pasha, it is stated, had an interview with Sir Miles Lampson, the British Ambassador at Cairo, for nearly 40 minutes. They discussed, it is understood, the situation in Egypt. It is surmised that Nahas Pasha and Sir Miles Lampson will meet again.

IGNORING NAHAS

The political situation in Egypt is very tense. It may be recalled that Nahas Pasha was invited to the palace for a Royal dinner party given in honour of the Crown Prince of Iran and it was stated that the officers in charge and Master of Ceremonies, neglected the introduction of Nahas Pasha to the Crown Prince of Iran. This misunderstanding had created a great confusion and the Wafd papers totally boycotted news of the Royal matrimonial functions of the Crown Prince of Iran and H. R. H. Princess Fawzaia, sister of H.M. King Farouq. The matter, it is reported, came up before H.M. Farouq.

H.E. Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha, the Prime Minister, had expressed his sympathy with Nahas Pasha and recorded his disapproval of the attitude of the Palace officials.

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AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Monday.

Terrence Edward Lee was put under arrest on a charge of rash and negligent driving and was placed before the Mazagaon Police Court this morning.

Pending further investigations by the Police, the accused was bailed out in the sum of Rs. 100, with one surety and Rs. 100 cash deposit, till April 17.

Girl's Fatal Fall From Gallery

A little girl playing in the gallery in her residence in the Dadyseth Agiari Lane, slipped through the gap in the railing with one piece missing, and fell on the road below from the second storey. She was picked up dead by her mother, with her skull fractured and blood issuing from her ears.

Waylaid And Stabbed

Five Marwaris were passing along Clark Road towards Mahalaxmi Temple last night at 10 p.m. When they were in front of the Willingdon Sports Club, Lal Mohomed Sherinkhan came from behind and, catching hold of Ganeshmal Ranglal, one of the Marwaris, is said to have given him a severe fist blow on his back. The Marwari shouted out, when one of his companions came to his rescue.

The alleged turned on the rescue, gave him a slap and is alleged to have stabbed him in the back. The suspect was then arrested a little distance from the scene of the brawl.

The injured man's dying declaration was recorded as he is in a precarious condition. He has been detained in the J. J. Hospital.

Pending Police investigations, the suspect has been remanded into Police custody till April 17.

Charges Framed Against Lorry Driver At Dadar

Charges under sections 304 A (causing death by a rash and negligent act) and also under rules 37 (1) (overloading the lorry) and rule 33 (driving with defective breaks) of the Motor Vehicles Act have been framed in the Dadar Police Court against Gulam Rasul driver of motor lorry No. N 4457 alleged to have run over Miss Mahalaxmi the nine year old school-going daughter of Mr. N. C. N. Acharya, Advocate of Bombay on 4-1-39 last.

The case came up to-day (2-4-39) before Mr. Kantilal N. Thakore witness including Master Ranganath, son of Mr. Acharya, studying in the English High School the same as that in which his sister the deceased was studying, gave evidence. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. D'Cunha police prosecutor.

Master Rangnath stated that on 4-1-39 he and his sister were returning for lunch to their residence in Parsi Colony at about 1-15 p.m. He crossed the Vincent Road first and his sister the deceased followed him. But the lorry in question, which came with great speed, knocked her down and passed over her head causing instantaneous death.

This happened near the tramtrack foot-path after she nearly crossed the road. The head was crushed and he immediately ran and informed his mother. The lorry stopped after some distance from the spot where the deceased was knocked down and killed.

Other witness, viz. Sheik Mai Boob also gave evidence including Mr. Akut the Investigating Police Sub-Inspector attached to the Kingsway Police Station, who stated that the lorry was overloaded and that the hind wheel was stained with blood. The head was crushed and the brain was thrown out. When he went to the scene the girl was lying in a pool of blood. He made a panchnama and he found that the lorry was at a distance of 73 feet from where the deceased was lying.

After charges were framed the case was postponed to 19-4-39 for cross-examination of witnesses.

Film Actor In Fatal Accident

A mock motor accident which was to have been filmed for a picture resulted in a tragedy in the premises of the Sagar Film Company, Bombay, on Sunday. An actor, Mohammed Rafique, sustained fatal injuries in the accident.

Mohammed Rafique (30) was an extra 'actor' in the picture.

An inquest will be held on April 6.

Alleged Attempt To Get Crushed Under Train

One Nathuram Vasudeo, it is alleged, plung himself on the railway lines before a running train between Charni Road and Marine Lines stations. The train was stopped and the gateman caught the accused and took him to the Dy. Station Master, Marine Lines Station. He was, thereafter, taken to the Police station.

The accused was produced in the Mazgaon Police Court. The Magistrate ordered him to be released on a bail of Rs. 100 or in default to be remanded in Policy custody till April 11.

WADIAS'

SMASHING DRAMA

JUNGLE KING

Contains the Most Thrilling Animal Spectacle ever Filmed!

Featuring:

JOHN CAVAS

PRAMILLA,
AGHA, MEHRU (GORILLA)

Director:—
NARI GHADIALI

Supervision:—
HOMI WADIA

LAMINGTON

Daily: 5-15, 7-45, 10-15

APPEAL FOR EXILED WRITERS

Mr. Storm Jameson, President, English P. E. N. Club has issued the following appeal:

The English P. E. N. Club, as the representative body of English writers, asks the hospitality of your columns to appeal to Indian writers, and to every reader of this letter, for help in the work we have been doing since last October.

There is a large and growing number of exiled writers in England, many of them men who had considerable reputation in their own countries. They are condemned to know great hardship, if not to starve, because in being driven out of their country they have lost the only language in which they can work. The English P. E. N. Club collected a sum of £1000 from writers, and has been handing this out in very small weekly grants to these exiles. In spite of the parsimony with which we have spent it, our Fund is almost at an end.

I appeal to you to come to our help and to send us what you can afford. The whole of the money we get is handed out among these exiled writers. We do not give without making certain that the person we are helping had a standing as a writer in his own country. And we do not spend money on organisation. We do the work ourselves, giving time as well as money.

Money can be sent in the form of international money orders or cheques, payable to the P. E. N., and addressed to me at the P. E. N. Club, 11 Gower Street, London, W. C. 1.

If you will consider what is always before us—the despair to which these decent men and women will be left if we cannot go on making these doles which are too small for all they have to cover—you will easily forgive us, the English writers, for turning to you for help.

Summons Against Editor And Printer

BOMBAY, Monday.

Orders directing the issue of summons against Messrs. Francis Low and H. W. Smith, Editor and Printer respectively of the "Times of India" and the "Evening News of India," were passed to-day by Mr. B. V. Trivedi, City Magistrate, Bandra, in the cases filed against them by Mr. S. B. Sanglikar, ex-Secretary of the Bandra Bus Co., Ltd.

It is alleged by the Complainant that the accused in their respective capacities as editor and printer, published in the "Evening News of India" of the 12th September 1938, and in the "Times of India" of the 13th September 1938, a letter from the Chairman of the Bandra Bus Co., Ltd., in connection with the strike of the employees of that Company in September last. This letter, the Complainant alleged, contained certain statements concerning him, which reflected upon his character and credit and lowered him in the estimation of his friends and acquaintances.

In these cases, the Magistrate had, in the first instance, issued notices to the accused to show cause why process should not be issued against them. After hearing arguments of both sides, the Magistrate reserved orders. He now converted the notices into summonses.

Mr. Pandurang V. Patil, with Mr. Joachim Alva and Mrs. Violet Alva, appeared for the Complainant, while the accused was represented by Mr. C. N. Kanuga instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Express	10 15	15 00
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 5	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass.)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
*Deccan Queen	10 35	17 15
	Mon.	Fri.

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15
	(Mon	(Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:

London—Bombay (Juhu)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—London

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departures from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Colombo

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m.

Departure from Juhu:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-45 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 6-15 p.m

Bombay—Trivandrum—Trichinopoly

Planes call at Goa, Cannanore and Trivandrum.

Departures from Juhu: Monday 8 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Wesdnesday, 3-15 p.m.

Bombay—Poona—Kolhapur

Departures from Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 7-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu:—Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 noon.

Departures from Juhu: Monday a Thursday and Saturday at 12 noon.

Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m.

Colombo—Bombay (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 9-45 a.m. Delivery: Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Singapore and Australia

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday, Wesdnesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Hongkong China and Japan

Latest hour of posting: Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Delhi

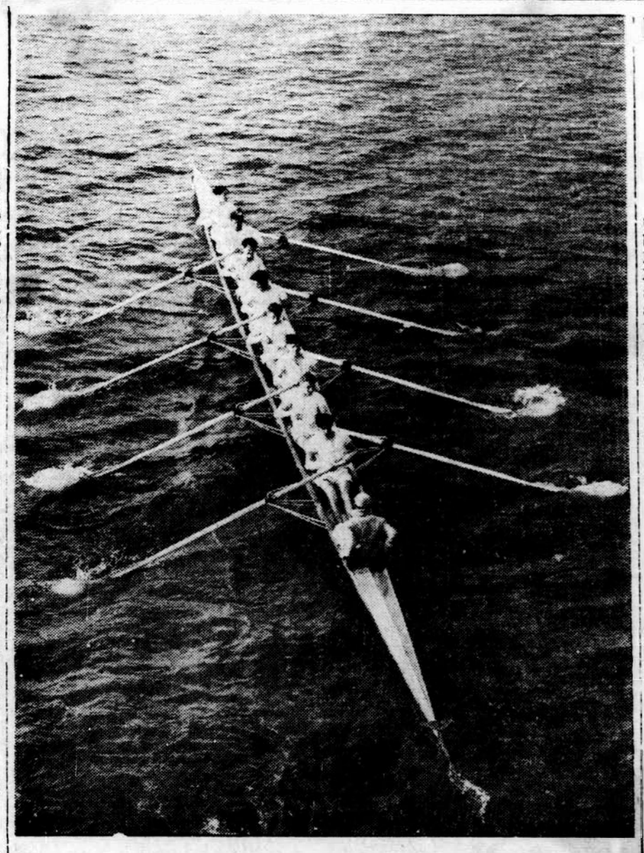
Planes call at Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior.

Departures from Juhu: Monday and Thursday, 6-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday and Tuesday 1-55 p.m.

Bombay—Kathiawar

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot Jamnagar and Porebunder.



Winners of the boat race, The Cambridge Crew on the river.

KISANS FEED THE NATION

But Their Misery Knows No Limit

Mr. Zaverbhai Patel, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the First Gujarat Kisan Conference in the course of his welcome speech said:—

The Kisan is rightly considered to be the father of mankind as it is he who feeds the community. But the position of the peasantry in India is not only the most unenviable but it is even deteriorating day by day.

Various attempts are no doubt being made from time to time to improve upon this state of affairs but it has as yet had no appreciable effect upon the lot of the peasantry.

The Kisan Sabha, however, has hit upon the root cause of the ruin of the Indian Kisans and is boldly proceeding ahead in the direction of removing it.

The Kisan Sabha bears no grudge or ill-will towards anybody. It is only concerned with formulating the main demands of the Kisan and trying to remove the root causes of their present unenviable stage.

The appearance of the Kisan Sabha in this Taluka is quite recent and when the Taluka Conference which was held at this very place and was attended by nearly three thousand Kisans passed a resolution asking the Kisans not to part with the ground-nut crop as the only means of escaping from heavy dues and unspeakable indebtedness. The Sahukars were really shivering in their sleaves.

However, they soon realised the seriousness of it, because when they swooped down as usual at harvest time to secure the crops the Kisans presented a united front and refused to oblige them in the matter as in the past.

This bold action of the Kissans soon had its effect in other parts of Gujerat also and with the result the arbitrary recovery of debts became more difficult than in the past.

Fortunately, there has been no resort to the law courts in this matter and hence the very same Kisan Sabha which gave such a bold fight to the Sahukars on the question of the realisation of debts promptly came to a compromise with them on the question of Santh and suceeded in securing appreciable reduction in the same.

The Movement of the Gujerat Kisans has naturally had its repercussions on the Kisans in the adjoining States and they also began to bestir in the matter.

We have been specially fortunate in securing for this Conference such an able and experienced President as Dr. Sumant Mehta.

He has renounced high service in the Baroda State to devote himself to the service of the people and has a long and honourable record of popular service behind him.

He has always been a friend of the poor and given unstealdy for their cause in various field of public activity.

Being a capable Doctor, our President might have cured many patients during his official career.

To-day, however, he has come to the rescue of the poor humanity in general and the Kisans in particular and I am quite confident that his efforts to cure their ills will be crowned with even greater success.

I thank you all for encouraging us, with your presence and request you to give a patient hearing to the very valuable speech of the President.

Thread Ceremony Of Mr. I. N. Mehta's Sons

Over a thousand guests, representative of every community both men and women, were gathered at the Reception held at Madhav Baug on Saturday last to celebrate the thread ceremony of two sons of Mr. I. N. Mehta, Third Presidency Magistrate.

All the Judges of the Small Causes Court and the Presidency Magistrates with their "Chiefs" and their wives graced the occasion. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Vasudeo were also among the distinguished guests as well as a large number of members of the Bar.

Ashok Kumar and Nalin Kant, the two youngsters, who were "initiated" were the recipients of innumerable presents, both in cash and in kind.

Before dinner was served the distinguished company was entertained with dances and music. Madhav Baug was gaily decorated and flooded with electric lights for the occasion.

(Continued from column 7.)

Magistrate, on view of the civil suit, granted a stay order staying the criminal proceedings before his Court.

The Session Judge holding that the Civil Court is already seized of the matter and going to decide a bonafide point of law which will materially affect the criminal case, refused to make a reference to the High Court.

Messrs. J. R. Athaide, Advocate and M. V. Hegde, Pleader, appeared for the Kurla Municipality and the respondents respectively.

WARDHA SCHEME AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Introduction In Two Classes Sanctioned By Suburban Board

At a special general meeting of the District School Board, Bombay Suburban District, Andheri, held on Tuesday last, Mr. M. K. Deshpande presiding, grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 22,549 representing an increase over the previous year's amount by Rs. 2,671 were sanctioned to approved schools on the recommendations of the administrative officer.

Three more schools, including a Hindi school, were registered for grants-in-aid this year. Holidays for primary schools for the calendar year 1939, including those for Christmas, Independence Day, Tilak and Gandhi Jayanti were sanctioned.

The School Board appointed local school committees in various villages. Sanction was accorded to the opening of the seventh standard in the Primary Girls' Schools at Andheri, Malad and Kurla, from next year. Henceforth girls will be sent up for the primary school leaving certificate examination from Std. VII.

Boys' schools at Andheri, Chembur and Dahisar were selected by the Board for introduction of Wardha Scheme in the first two standards.

"CAN-CAN" GIRLS DANCE IN PICTURE GALLERY

PARIS, (By Air Mail.)

Dressed in their plummed hats, laced frills, and black stockings, French "Can-Can" girls have paid an official visit to an elegant Parisian art gallery.

Here they danced in front of paintings of the legendary "Can-Can" which has been immortalised by Van Dongen, Kisling, and Paul Colin.

The opening ceremony of the exhibition of the paintings took place at 10 o'clock in the evening in the presence of M. Huisman, Director of Fine Arts, and numerous well-known people.

Half an hour later the "can-can" girls bowed their way out in order to appear in their show at the Bal Tabarin.—Reuter.

REVISION APPLICATION DISMISSED

Kurla Magistrate's Stay Order Continues

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, March 31.

"The stay of the proceedings was a matter entirely within the discretion of the Magistrate and in an interlocutory order the discretion of the Magistrate is not likely to be interfered with unless there is possibility of gross failure of justice or any important question of principle or law is involved" with these words Mr. M. A. Bhave, Sessions Judge, Thana dismissed a revision application yesterday, filed by the Kurla Municipality against the stay order passed by the Kurla Resident Magistrate, in a complaint under Sec. 123 and 193 of the Municipal Boroughs Act launched by the Municipality against Messrs. M. A. Ansari and M. N. Azami of Kurla for constructing a building without giving notice and disobeying a Municipal order re: demolition of the building.

The respondents later on filed a civil suit in the Thana First Class Sub-Judge's Court for a declaration and injunction regarding the property. The Kurla

(Continued in column 5.)

CAN CRIME KEEP THE HOME FIRE BURNING?

This frightening question will be answered by

SAGAR

IN

"HER ONLY DESIRE"

ON

7th APRIL 1939

AT

MINERVA

BOMBAY

5 SONGS OF HANSA

2nd CROWDED WEEK OF

3 ALLURING DANCE-DUETS by MUMTAZ ALI and SAROJ BORKAR

Yet Another NEW STAR from BOMBAY TALKIES and The REALISTIC ACTING Of

RAMA SHUKUL

and also RANI BALA'S CAPTIVATING DANCE

in BOMBAY TALKIES LATEST RELEASE:

NAV-JEEVAN

AN UNIQUE STORY

Says the "BOMBAY SENTINEL":

RAMA SHUKUL as MAHENDRA puts over an excellent performance which is very creditable for a young man of his age. His acting is absolutely realistic. One of the first things that strikes a reviewer is the notable rise to STARDOM of RAMA SHUKUL.

You will see in this Picture the Hero, the Heroine and other Principal Characters in Modern as well as ancient Costumes and settings.

Supported By:—
V. H. DESAI
P. F. PITHAWALA
and RAI MOHAN

4-30—7-15—10 P.M. TO-DAY

SEE THIS PICTURE TO-DAY .. AT ROXY

FILM CORPORATION Invites You to Judge if the

SOCIETY HAD DONE JUSTICE TO MALTI

Meet Her In

Tumhari Jeet

(The Rise)

A drama that would make you think-feel for the society oppressed . . .

Featuring. Chaya Devi, Muzamil, Debbala, Ramola Devi, etc.

Commencing at the CAPITOL from 7TH APRIL

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a. m. Melodius mixture 8-50 News in English

12-30 p. m. Sundrabai 1-0 Market rates 1-10 Bhajans in duets 1-16 Cups and reeds 1-25 Popular Ghazal 1-30 Lunch hour music 3-30 Light selection 4-0 Ladio Ploglam 4-15 Bal and Shishnu geet 6-0 Allah Rakha 6-19 Barwa, Gaura and Marwa 6-30 for Bhumijan 7-30 Commercial news 7-45 Manohar Kapur 8-0 New Marathi books review by D K Kelkar 8-15 Sham-I-Gharibar. 8-25 Narayan Rao Vyas 9-0 News in Hindustani 9-15 Manohar Kapur 9-30 News in English 9-50 Dry ration Bombay's Beggars by Hon. Mr. K M Munshi 10-5 London Philharmonic orchestra 10-15 A I R Bombay 11-0 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 to 9-0 a. m. and 12-30 to 2-30 and 3-30 to 4-30 p. m. As in Bombay 1

6-0 to 6-30 As in Bombay 1 6-30 Narayan Rao Vyas 7-5 Gat Tora on the Tabla 7-15 Manohar Kapur 7-30 to 10-5 As in Bombay 1 10-5 R Ramnathkar 10-15 Flute Recital by D Amel 10-25 Sundrabai 11-0 Epilogue

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s.)

8-0 a. m. Katha from Ramayan by Saran Gaur 8-15 Arti by devotees 8-25 Ram Nam Jap Le 8-30 Mashuq Ali 9-10 Majidanbai 9-25 Jaltarang Solo 9-35 Imamuddin of Udaipur

12-0 noon Ishwar Bhagti

1-0 p. m. Requested by Listener in Simla 1-35 Sing-Song 6-10 Master Madan 6-30 Majidanbai 6-50 Alap Puria on Sarangi 6-55 Mashuq Ali 7-15 For villagers only 8-0 Sarla 8-15 Mashuq Ali 8-30 Kumari Pushpa Sachdev 8-40 Delhi Radio Orchestra 8-55 Majidanbai 9-50 Ray Ventura and his collegians 10-0 Women in Medicine, 1 Introductory by Dr. Ruth Young 10-15 Daphne Taylor.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9.590 kc/s)

8-0 to 10-0 a. m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p. m. As in Delhi 1

63.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-15 As in Delhi 1 7-15 Imamuddin 7-35 Alap Dudga on Sarangi 7-40 Master Madan 8-0 to 8-15 Kumari Pushpa Sachdev 8-25 Instrumental Duet 8-30 Imamuddin of Udaipur 9-15 to 9-50 as in Delhi 1 9-50 Master Madan 10-0 to 10-15 as in Delhi I 10-15 Mashuq Ali 10-30 Majidanbai 10-45 Imamuddin of Udaipur

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15.290 kc/s)

8-0 to 10-0 a. m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p. m. As in Delhi 1

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-15 as in Delhi 1 7-15 to 8-0 As in Delhi 2 8-0 to 11-0 As in Delhi 1.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

12-30 p.m. Sidney Pearch 1-17 Sidney Pearch and his orchestra (Contd.) 1-30 For Newcomers 2-5 For Newcomers. 5-30 for Children 6-30 Ashalata Roy 6-50 Thakurdas Bhattacharya 7-5 Jantri Sangha 7-20 Laila 8-0 Hemanta Kumar Mukherjee 9-10 H Edwin Gardner 9-25 Interlude 9-30 War on poverty by Hon. Sir B P Singh Roy 9-45 For Music lovers

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

12-30 to 2-30 As in Calcutta 1

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5-0 to 9-10 as in Calcutta 1 9-10 Satya Charan Mittra 9-25 Jogendra Nath Chakravarti 9-40 Satyen Bose 10-0 Ali Hossain and party

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

5-0 p. m. M Sundaresan: vocal 5-30 Shrimati V Chellam: vocal 6-0 Tevaram T. Pachiapa: vocal 6-30 Shrimati Chelam: vocal 6-45 Kama Rupini (Tamil) by Vaidyanatha Iyer 7-0 Carnatic orchestra 7-15 Sweeping Cobwebs, from Knowlege (Telugu) by Patibanda Madhavasarma 7-30 Krovi Satyanarayana: vocal 8-30 S Parthasarathi and Shrimati Ranganayaki Violin and Veena 9-20 Heads in the sand, Race suicide? 9-35 Fats Waller stepping on the ivories 9-45 Which is your favourite orchestra 10-10 H Chatterjie: Tenor 10-30 Epilogue

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

6-0 Siddar Padal 6-10 Short story in Tamil 6-20 Light songs 6-30 to 9-35 As in Madras 1 9-35 Krovi Satyanarayana vocal 10-0 S. Parthasarathi and Shrimati Ranganayaki Violin and Veena

Lahore—Programme

278 metres (1,085 kc/s)

6-0 p. m. Desh Bandhu Sethi 6-10 Saraswatibai of Bombay 6-30 Faiz Fareed 6-35 Desh Bandhu Sethi 6-45 Salig Ram Kohli 7-0 for countryside 7-45 This land of Five Rivers, 8-0 Saraswatibai of Bombay 8-10 Jaint Kalyan on the Sarangi 8-15 Salig Ram Kohli 8-30 Sannata (Hindustani) 8-50 Desh Bandhu Sethi 9-0 Saraswatibai of Bombay 9-45 Interlude 9-50 New York: Robot City of the 20th century by H B Richardson 10-5 Roshan Lal Bhatnagar 10-15 Desh Bandhu Sethi 10-25 Roshan Lal Bhatnagar 10-40 Saraswatibai of Bombay.

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s.)

6-0 p. m. Jagdish Narain Pathak Bhajans 6-20 Radio Orchestra 6-30 Akhtaribai Faizabadi 6-55 Records 7-25 Mohammad Ashraf 7-40 Jagdish Narain Pathak 8-0 Vedas (Hindustani) by Prof. K A S Iyer 8-15 Akhtaribai Faizabadi 8-40 Dehati Geet 8-50 Jagdish Narain Pathak 9-10 Mohammad Ilyas 9-50 United Provinces, by M S Saxena 10-5 Jagdish Narain Pathak 10-20 Recorded Melodies Shrimati Padmawati 10-30 Akhtaribai Faizabadi.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 Emergency Call 8-0 Organ Recital by W H Harris 8-30 Music Hall 9-30 News 9-45 Pianoforte Recital by Berkeley Mason 9-55 Now they'll entertain 10-25 Sports news and Market notes.

Peshawar Programme

200 metres (1,500 kc/s)

7-0 p m with villagers 8-0 to 11-0 As in Delhi 1

GAIN TO PUNJAB ASSEMBLY OPPOSITION

LAHORE, April 3.

A sudden development took place in the Punjab Assembly this evening when three members resigned from the Ministerial Party and joined the opposition. They are Mr. K. L. Gauba, Pir Mohyuddin Lalbadshah and Mr. Jalaluddin Ambar (West Central Indian Christian Constituency). With the joining of these three the opposition party claims their strength of 61 in a house of 175 made up as follows:—

Congress 39, Independents 16, Harijans 4, Ahrars 2.—A. P.

SIND HINDU MINISTERS RE-APPOINTED

KARACHI, April 3.

Mr. Nichaldas Vazirani and Mr. Dialmal Doulatram, two Hindu Ministers, who resigned last week have been re-appointed Ministers and were sworn in at the Government House this afternoon.

Rai Saheb Gokuldas, Parliamentary Secretary, who had also resigned has also been re-appointed.—A. P.

EXPLOSIONS AND BLAZE IN CITY

Six Persons Admitted Into Hospital: One Lakh Damage To Shops & Godowns

Eleven persons were injured as a sequel to a series of explosions in a cracker shop and an ammunition shop in Abdur Rehman Street at about 9-30 on Monday night.

Six of them were admitted in the G. T. Hospital and one of them is reported to be in a serious condition.

Seven shops and godowns were gutted as a result and fire engines from all over Bombay rushed to the scene. The Salvage Corps was also there.

The building affected is a one-storey building situated at the corner of Janjikar Street, the shops being toilette, fountainpen and toy shops. The godowns were situated on the first storey. The damage is estimated at Rs. 1,00,000. The cause of the fire is not known. The shop were all closed at 9 p.m. and about 9-30 a Sikh passerby is stated to have noticed smoke coming out and gave alarum. Soon after the crackers were seen going off and a blaze was noticed.

As the Firemen and Salvage men were getting ready to break open the door of the ammunition shop, there was an explosion on the upper storey which blew off a portion of the roof and walls, followed by another explosion a little while later.

After an hour's strenuous 'battle' fire was brought under control.

Mr. N. Coombs, Chief of the Fire Brigade, directed the firemen. 12 Fire Engines participated in the operations.

PARTIES SUPPORT CHAMBERLAIN

(Continued from page 1)

our action, begun but not completed, will prove to be a turning point, not towards a war, which wins and ends nothing, but towards some wholesome era when reason will take the place of force and threats will make way for cool and well marshalled arguments." (Cheers).

BRITAIN'S INTENT

Sir Archibald Sinclair (Liberal Opposition) said that he considered that the interim guarantee given to Poland was an instalment in the existing situation and an indispensable instalment. The debate would not have been in vain if it had made clear to the world that with the possible exception of a few individuals, the House was solidly united behind the policy and that it would require the Government to act with the utmost promptness and vigour both at Home and abroad, to make it effective.

Unless he was mistaken the aim of the Government was less to make sure of victory in a possible war than to stop war breaking out.

The contention that Herr Hitler was aiming at world domination was not now in dispute.

MAKE IT CLEAR TO HITLER

Therefore it was clear that the only way of stopping war was to build up an invincible resistance to aggression and make it clear to Herr Hitler and his Generals, beyond the shadow of a doubt that if he attacked any of his neighbours, he would have to face war on two fronts. While the British people loathed war, they would never be able to negotiate successfully with Herr Hitler so long as he knew that the British Government would shrink from war in the last resort.

CHURCHILL'S OFFER TO HITLER.

Mr. W. Churchill ridiculed the idea that the British policy aimed at encirclement. He had always preached the doctrine that similar assurances should be given to Germany herself if she desired it. "If Herr Hitler fears that he will be overrun by Russia, that he will be fallen upon by Poland, that he will be attacked by Belgium or Holland or will be browbeaten by Denmark, he has only to declare his anxiety openly in order to receive the most solemn international guarantees".

CHALLENGE TO DICTATORS.

It was wonderful, continued Mr. Churchill, that led by the Prime Minister, Britain had at length declared in the clearest terms and with almost unanimity that the defence of European freedom and Reign of Law constituted a cause in which she would dare all and do all. He would be a bold Dictator, who would deliberately set himself to destroy the French Republic and the British Empire acting together. The process of building up mutual security must continue. To stop with a guarantee to Poland was to halt in no-man's-land. Mr. Churchill was, therefore, glad that Mr. Chamberlain repudiated the attempts made to whittle away the guarantee. "Government's attitude towards Russia is well-conceived. Russia is a ponderous counterpoise in the scales of world peace and she is profoundly affected by German ambitions. For the first time, Britain has taken the initiative against Nazi aggression and for the first time, Nazi leaders have seen themselves confronted with the possibility of a war on two fronts".

NEED OF SOVIET SUPPORT.

Mr. Lloyd George heartily congratulated Mr. Chamberlain on reverting to the policy on which he had fought the last general election, namely, no cowardly surrender to aggressors. The Prime Minister had opened a new chapter in the history of this country and the nations of the earth.

Mr. Lloyd George emphasised the urgent importance of securing the pledged support of the greatest military power in the world, namely, the Soviets.

Having discussed strategic considerations, Mr. Lloyd George said: "If Poland gets into trouble with Germany, we will be unable to reach her and must rely on the Russians".—Reuter.

CHARLES BOYER FOR DEANNA DURBIN'S "FIRST LOVE" PICTURE

Charles Boyer has been contracted by Universal to appear with Deanna Durbin in "First Love."

Boyer is the first of several important stars being assembled for the newly-contemplated Durbin production.

Filming will begin shortly after completion of the singing star's current picture, "Three Smart Girls Grow Up."

Joe Pasternak, as usual, will produce, and Henry Koster will direct.

LAMOUR'S SUITORS.

At least once every day, someone, somewhere in the world, proposes marriage to Dorothy Lamour. The sirenesque star of Paramount's "St. Louis Blues" gets from 35 to 50 proposals a month in her fan mail.

HOLLYWOOD SCHOOLMARM.

Only topflight star in Hollywood who came to the films from a career as a school teacher is Madeleine Carroll, heroine of "Cafe Society." The Paramount star formerly taught in a seminary at Brighton, England.

TURNS ACTOR.

Lucius Beebe, famous New York columnist who is the archpriest of the cafe society cult, makes his debut as an actor in Paramount's "Cafe Society," with Madeleine Carroll, Fred MacMurray and Shirley Ross.

AUTOMODE.

The player parking station at Warner Bros. studio is becoming known as Station Wagon Row. More than 17 Warner stars have acquired that type of vehicle during the past year.

IF—

If Marie Wilson hadn't run out of gas in front of Director Nick Grinde's home, Marie might still be studying shorthand and typewriting in a Hollywood secretarial school. But she ran out of gas and rang Grinde's doorbell, seeking aid. That led to friendship and a screen test. She was placed under contract by Warner Bros., skyrocketed to stardom in "Boy Meets Girl" and is now appearing in "Sweepstakes Winner."

KNEW HIS LINES.

Wayne Morris was so excited during his marriage ceremony to "Bubbles" Shinasi that he said "I do" twice. "But they didn't call for a retake," he said thankfully.

GRUESOME TWOSOME.

When Boris Karloff was working on the Warner lot he spent many leisure hours with Claude Rains working out weird make-ups.

LIVEN UP DEAD END.

The "Dead End" kids have located a real "dead end" street and are promoting a scheme to move into it. The joke of it is that it's in a fashionable section of Beverly Hills—a "dead end" street full of swank!

BETTE'S FRAMED.

Bette Davis has bought the oil painting of herself as the Empress Carlotta which is being used in "Juarez."

SURRENDERS ROLE.

In order to appear with Claudette Colbert and Don Ameche, Francis Lederer, stage and screen star, bowed out of a Broadway stage play. The trio will appear together in Paramount's "Midnight," with a Parisian background.

GAIL HOME AGAIN.

Gail Patrick's featured role in Paramount's "Disbarred," with Otto Kruger, and Robert Preston, marks her first picture for her home studio, Paramount, in more than a year, during which time she has been on loan constantly to other producers.

ADOPT SCREEN KIDS.

When Charlie Ruggles and Mary Boland, re-teamed by Paramount in "Boy Trouble," found that the script called for them to adopt two boys, they selected Don O'Connor and Billy Lee. George Archainbaud is director of the feature.

ORGANIZES TEAM.

Donald O'Connor, sensational youngster now busy in "Me and My Gal," at Paramount, has organized a baseball team. Players have been recruited from among Donald's playmates on the Paramount lot.

LONG DISTANCE LOVE.

Wayne Morris recorded some dialogue for a love scene with Jane Wyman in "The Kid from Kokomo" via telephone from Havana where he is spending his honeymoon.

LUCKY DOG-TRAINER.

Huntz "Dead End" Hall has found that all the hours he spent training his mongrel pup were well worth the effort. He has been offered 500dols. for it already.

Aga Khan Hockey

St. Patrick's Beat City Police

G. PITCHER OF KARACHI IN SPLENDID FORM

In yesterday's Aga Khan fixture, St. Patrick's, Karachi, got the better of the City Police by three goals to two, but the difference in the relative merits of the two teams was much wider than this narrow margin would seem to suggest. St. Patrick's monopolised practically three-fourths of the game, but their tame finish partly, and the Police tactics in particular, helped to keep the score down.

The game was marred, paradoxically enough, by a certain lawlessness pervading the entire play of our guardians of the law, and pushing, jostling, chopping of sticks and other manner of obstruction was indulged in "in excelsis." There were persistent shouts of "warn him" and "send him off the field" from the crowds, and if the Police managed to stave off a more convincing defeat, they have hardly edified Bombay's sporting public which likes to see a cleaner type of Hockey.

And now for the bright patch of the day's proceedings—the pretty exhibition given by Pitcher in St. Patrick's forward line. This player has regained his form of three years ago, and besides being responsible for two of St. Patrick's goals, one of which was a beauty, he delighted the crowds with a fine display of stick work.

THE GAME.

The nature of play from the bully-off for a full 7 minutes appeared tame, with St. Patrick's content with "feeling" their enemy. They got a rude shock, however, in the tenth minute when Lazarus suddenly put the Police ahead with a well placed shot (1—0).

ST. PATRICKS COME LEVEL.

This roused St. Patrick's into action, and P. P. Fernandes, the Olympic player, made a spectacular dash down the left and reversed to Franklin in the ring, and this latter player sounded the Police boards, the shot giving Scott not the slightest chance. (1—1). St. Patrick's were now coming into their own, but although they kept the Police pinned down to their twenty-five for a full 10 minutes were unable to lead, a couple of shots going outside and for the rest the Police managing things somehow or the other. Half-time arrived with the teams level.

The first 5 minutes of the second half saw the exchanges fairly even, but then again St. Patrick's took a firm hand. A pretty movement at this stage by St. Patrick's inner trio saw Pitcher a yard away from Scott in the Police goal, but the latter smothered his approach and saved what looked a certain goal. The Police had been defending for a full 10 minutes, when their forwards now took a hand and transferred play to St. Patrick's area. Jameson was in possession in St. Patrick's circle but a well-placed push from this player to the corner of the goal was nicely met by Mody's outstretched leg, and Police chances of going ahead were frustrated.

ST. PATRICK'S LEAD.

Play again reverted to Police territory and St. Patrick's now held a firm grip on the game, but the Police did not quite scruple about methods and kept their goal intact for some time. But St. Patrick's were not to be denied their due, and Pitcher wriggled his way through and scored with a beautiful shot just inside of the post (2—1). Three minutes later, M D'Costa, St. Patrick's right outer, flashed down the right wing and centred brilliantly, and Pitcher who had anticipated and placed himself in position put the finishing touch to give St. Patrick's a 3—1 lead. Three minutes before final time, however, the Police reduced the margin through Roane, who slashed into St. Patrick's goal from an unmarked position in the circle (3—2).

RESULT:

ST. PATRICK'S	3 goals.
CITY POLICE	2 goals.

TEAMS.

ST. PATRICK'S, KARACHI.—Mody; Ferns and Sadhuram; Braganza, A. Brewin and Gonsalves; P. P. Fernandes, Pitcher, Franklin, Abbas Khan and M. D'Costa.

CITY POLICE—Scott; Baboo and Hamid I, Adams, Hamid II, and Stanley; Aziz, Roane, Lazarus, Jameson and Abbas.

UMPIRES:—Messrs. J. Pinto and Nagporevalla.

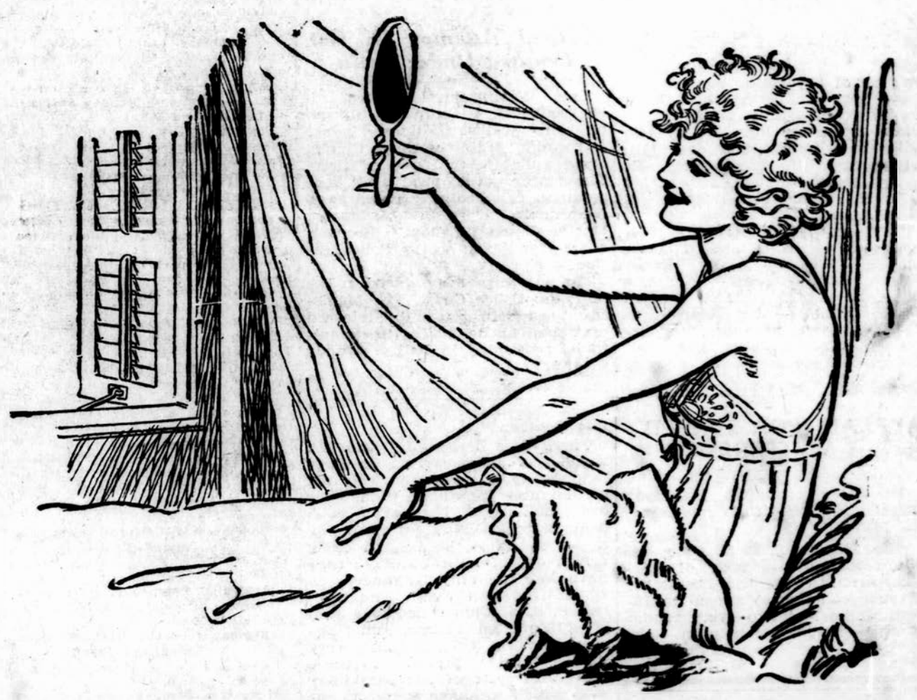
Exhibition Hockey

The Exhibition match between Bhagwant Club, last year's holders, and the B. E. S. T. at 4-15 p.m. resulted in a win for the former by two goals to nil. The winners, however, did not impress, and the absence of Muneer and Hakim who are playing this year for Bhopal and the G. I. P. respectively, has doubtless left a void which they have been unable to fill satisfactorily.

To-day's Fixtures

4-15 p.m.—G. I. P. Rly. vs. Bhopal Wanderers (Exhibition match).

5-45 p.m.—Bhagwant Club vs. St. Xavier's 'A' (Tournament Fixture).



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You need not wake tired and listless. You need not go through the day in a half awake state. Fry's 4 Foods in 1 is the great sleep bringer and restorative. Four of the most nourishing foods in the world are blended together to make this delicious chocolate flavoured food-drink.

Drink it every day, and in all seasons. It is economical. A teaspoonful in a cup of milk is a meal in itself.

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ROYAL OPERA

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KOHINOOR

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DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Britain's No. 1 Comedian:

GEORGE FORMBY

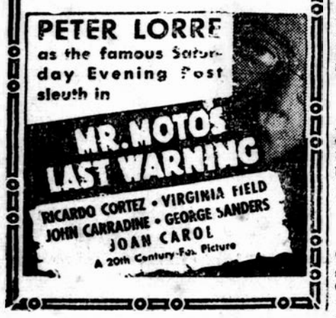
at his SCREAMIEST in

"IT'S IN THE AIR"

New Thrills! New Songs!!

CAPITOL

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.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A 20th Century-Fox Picture

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Sud 15, 1995
Muslim: Shafar 13, 1308
Parsi: Avan 1, 1308
Hightide: 11-25 23-36
Lowtide: 5-09 17-22
Sunrise: 6h 32m
Sunset: 6h 53m

Literary Campaign in City and Suburbs to be inaugurated by the Governor. C. J. Hall, 6 p.m.

Islamic Research Society's annual meeting at Town Hall, 6 p.m.

Presentation of purse to Mr. V. D. Savarkar at Khetwadi, 5 p m

Wednesday, April 5.

Legislative Council, 1 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the Notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

POSTAL NOTICES

Registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for Australia, New Zealand and all correspondence for Colombo per s.s. 'Comorin' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Thursday, the 6th instant.

Registered and unregistered correspondence other than letter sand postcards for Straits Settlements, Hongkong and all correspondence for Shanghai via 'Negapatam' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Thursday, the 6th instant.

Superscribed unregistered correspondence for Italy per 'M. V. Victoria' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 5th instant.

ENGLISH MAILS

The outward P. and O. mail steamer 'Comorin' with the mails from London of 2nd ultimo arrived at Aden at 1 p.m on the 2nd instant and left there at 5 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday, the 7th current. She will sail from Ballard Pier at noon the same day for Australia.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL

Members of the B. P. W. C. are hereby informed that owing to unforseen circumstances which have arisen, over which we had no control, the meeting which was to be held at the Salvation Army Home, Jubilee Hall, Sankli Street, Byculla, to-day (Tuesday) and at which Mrs. Gilder was to have spoken on the "Beggar Problem" has had to be cancelled.

B. E. S. T. WORKERS' MEETING

Under the joint auspices of the Omnibus Drivers' Union, the Omnibus Conductors' Union and the Tramway Traffic Union, a general meeting of its members will be held to-day (Tuesday) in Jinnah Hall at 11 p.m. (S.T.). The meeting will specially consider the reply of the Board of Directors of the Company to the Workers' demands

GIRGAUM VYAYAM SHALA

The 13th Shri Hanuman Jayanti Utsav and anniversary of the Girgaum Vyayam Shala will be celebrated today (Tuesday) between 6 and 8-30 a.m. in the Vyayam Shala Hall, Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaum Bombay 4, and between 6-30 and 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) there will be a demonstration of physical feats by the students of the Vyayam Shala. Mr. S. K. Patil, M.L.A., will preside.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF FINE AND COMMERCIAL ART

The second annual exhibition of the National Academy will be opened by Capt. W. E. Gladstone Solomon, Former Director J. J. School of Art today (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m. at Krishna Bhuvan, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay 4.

SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION

The Governing Board of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association have unanimously elected Messrs. K. R. P. Shroff, Rajendra Somnarayen and Choonilal Devkaran Nanjee as the President, Vice-President and Honorary Treasurer of the Association respectively for the year 1939-40.

JANJIRA STATE PEOPLE'S MEETING

Under the auspices of the Janjira State People Union, a public meeting of the Janjira State People residing in Bombay, will be held at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) in the compound of the Janjira Motor Training School, near J. J. Hospital, when a Committee will be formed to organise a campaign and speeches delivered by prominent speakers, in respect of grievances and demands of the Janjira State Subjects.

THREE ARTS CIRCLE

A meeting was held on board the Biancamano on the 18th of March, 1939. Atiya Begum spoke on the Music of India and Its Future (by special request). The Yuvarani Saheba of Sant presided. Other speakers emphasized on the importance of India taking her right place in Stage productions, Music and Fine Arts, and wished Mr. S. Fyzee-Rahamin and Atiya Begum every success in America.

MR JABIR A. ALI

Government has appointed Mr. Jabir A. Ali, President, Suburban District Local Board, as a member of the Committee appointed to examine and report on matters relating to local bodies in place of Mr. S. M. Hasan, M.L.A., who has resigned.

MR. J. AKKAD FOR SENATE

Mr. B. J. Akkad, Headmaster, T. and T. V. Sarvajanik High School, Surat, seeks re-election to the Senate from the Constituency of Registered Graduates, which he has the privilege to represent since 1934.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Mr Moto's Last Warning" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CENTRAL—"It's True" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

EDWARD—"Gopal Krishna" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m.

EROS—"The Gladiator" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"Beloved Vagabond". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Rifle Girl" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Dushman" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

LAMINGTON—"Jungle King" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10-45 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Brahmachari" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

NEW EMPIRE—"The Adventures of Robinhood" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"You Can't Take it with you" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"It's in the Air" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Nav-Jeevan" Daily at 3-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

SUPER—"Hero No. 1" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"Devata" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

MUNICIPAL BANDSTAND

There will be Indian and European music between 5 to 6-30 and between 6-30 to 8 p.m. respectively at the Victoria Gardens to-day (Tuesday).

PRESENTATION OF PURSE TO SAVARKAR

Under the auspices of the Lokmanya Pan Bazar Association, a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Lokamanya Pan Bazar, Khetwadi, Bombay to present an address and a purse for the purpose of the Hindu Maha Sabha activities and particularly for the Hyderabad Satyagraha, to Mr. V. D. Savarkar, when Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Dr. Moonje, Mr. M. N. Talpade, Pandit Vijayashankar and others will speak. Mr. Laxmidas Raoji Tairsee will preside.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. M. Zanotti Bianco, Prince and Princess Aly Khan, Mr. E. Gawan-Taylor, Lt.-Colonel F. Seymour Williams and Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Ferard lunched at Government House.

The Governor of Bombay presided at the annual meeting of St. John Ambulance Association.

Lady Lumley attended a concert of the Bombay Symphony Orchestral Society at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

LITERACY DRIVE MEETING

A propaganda meeting for Literacy Drive which is going to be launched in Bombay from the 1st of May will be held at DeLisle Road, Byculla to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. when the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister to the Government of Bombay will preside and all the other Hon. Ministers and the Parliamentary Secretary, Mrs. Hansa Mehta and other prominent persons will be amongst the speakers.

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.), at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 134-136, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, when Sheth Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria, M.A., will expound in Gujarati strophes 5-7 of the Ahunavaiti Gatha, Chapter II (Yasna Ha XXIX).

ISLAMIC RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

After the business of the Islamic Research Association, sixth annual general meeting, to-day (Tuesday), there will be a discussion on the use of a Romanized script for Urdu. The discussion will be led by Mr. A. Latifi, I.C.S. (Rtd.), C.I.E., O.B.E., Principal M. B. Rehman, M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab), and Professor N. A. Nadwi

SEAMEN'S UNION, BOMBAY

The Secretary, Seamen's Union, writes:

A meeting of Seamen in the City of Bombay working in the Engine Department was held in the Northbrook Gardens on 2nd April under the presidentship of Mr. M. S. Chaudhry. The meeting was attended by more than two thousand seamen working in the engine department. The meeting was convened by the Seamen's Union, Bombay in order to find out the steps for checking bribery that is rampant. It is a notorious fact that the seamen cannot secure employment without paying a heavy bribe. The method of recruitment through ghat-serang is so defective that bribery has become inevitable.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Bakshi, Kazi, Abdul Gafar Khan, Yar Mahomed Allauddin Taher, S. V. Parulekar and M. S. Chaudhry. All the speakers emphasised the need of unity amongst the seamen. The moment they were united it would be possible to stop bribery and the method of employment through ghat-serang. The demand of seamen was so moderate that they felt sure that the Government could intervene immediately in this affair. It was decided to take out a procession on the 12th of April 1939 and to wait on deputation on the Prime Minister.

ELECTION OF THE NEW COUNCIL OF 'A' WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The election of the Managing Council of the 'A' Ward District Congress Committee for the year 1939 will be held on the 16th April 1939.

Nominations from the intending candidates will be received at the office of the 'A' Ward Congress Office at Bazargate Street, Fort, on and from to-day (Tuesday) between 8 a.m. and 10 a.m (S.T.) and 7 p.m. and 9 p.m. (S.T.) till Saturday, the 8th instant. Prescribed nomination forms can be got from the said office on application to the Jt. Secretaries. No nomination papers will be accepted after 9 p.m. (S.T.) on Saturday, the 8th instant.

H. E. the Nepalese Minister General Shinga Shamshere Jung Bahadur on way to London to take charge of Nepalese delegation there.

The Rt. Hon. Dr. Justice Jayakar sailed for England on Saturday to take up his duties as Privy Councillor.

SUBURBAN DISTRICT BOARD

Grants In Aid To Schools Sanctioned

At a special general meeting of the Bombay Suburban District School Board, at Andheri, held on Tuesday last, Mr. M. K. Deshpande presiding, grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 22,549 representing an increase over the previous years amount by Rs. 2,671 were sanctioned to approved schools on the recommendations of the Administrative Officer. Three more schools including a Hindi School were registered for Grant-in-Aid. This year, holidays for Primary Schools for the calendar year 1939 including those for Christmas, Independence day, Tilak and Gandhi Jayanti were sanctioned.

The School Board appointed Local School Committees in various villages. Sanction was accorded to the opening of Std. VII in the Primary Girls Schools at Andheri, Malad and Kurla, from the next year. Henceforth girls will be sent up for the Primary School Leaving Certificate Examination from Std. VII.

Boys' Schools at Andheri, Chembur and Dahisar were selected by the Board for introduction of Wardha Scheme in the first two standards

BOMBAY LITERACY CAMPAIGN

To-day's Meeting

Under the auspices of the Bombay Literacy Campaign Committee, a public meeting for inaugurating the Literacy Campaign will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Sir Roger Lumley, has kindly consented to preside.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister to the Government of Bombay, Sir Ali Mohomed Khan Dehlavi, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mrs. R. B. Billimoria and others will address the meeting.

Change Of Programme At Excelsior

There will be a change of programme at the Excelsior Theatre from to-day (Tuesday), when "Wallaby Jim of the Islands" will be replaced by Maurice Chevalier's film "The Beloved Vagabond."

Bihar Muslims' Grievances

Copies of the Report on the Grievances of the Muslims in Behar published by the Behar Provincial Muslim League may be obtained from Mr. S. M. Shareef, Bar-at-Law, Nurul Huda Road, P. O Mahendra (Patna) in English at -/8/- and in Urdoo at -/6/- with an additional -/2/- for postage or it may be sent V. P. P. if declared.

BOMBAY'S NEW MAYOR

B. N. Karanjia Explains His Position On Election

As was anticipated in all quarters, Mr. Behram N. Karanjia was elected Mayor of Bombay for the ensuing year. The Municipal Corporation was full of enthusiasm on Monday. Although the House usually meets at 3 p.m. B. T. councillors representing all parties were in their seats before 2-30 p.m. B. T. The members of the Congress Municipal Party were clad in spotless white Khadar and caps with National Flags pinned in their button holes.

Out of 117 councillors only three were absent. They were Messrs. Yusuf Mehearlly, K. M. Bhujpuria and Narbheram Narsidas. Punctually at 3 p.m. Mr. Mathradas Tricumji moved that Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta do take the chair to conduct the Mayoral election. Mr. S. C. Thakkar seconded the proposition and it was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta after taking his seat welcomed the new councillors under the new constitution. He said there were 61 old members and 56 new whom he wished best of luck. The nomination was done away with now except of three official members and he expressed a hope that the new corporation would carry on the best traditions of the Bombay Municipality which have been copied by other well-known municipalities throughout the country

FOUR CANDIDATES

The election of the Mayor was then proceeded with. There were four candidates, viz; Mr. B. N. Karanjia, Dr. J. N. Choksy, Dr. S. P. Mehta and Mr. A. P. Sabawala. After half an hour the ballot box was closed and within the next half an hour the result was announced to the councillors as well as the visitors who were waiting for the news with great and keen eagerness. The chairman announced that Mr. B. N. Karanjia had received 62 votes, Dr. J. N. Choksy 18, Dr. S. P. Mehta 16, and Mr. A. P. Sabawala 15 votes. He declared Mr. Karanjia duly elected.

Mr. Behram N. Karanjia took his seat as Mayor. When he started reading from a paper in which he thanked the councillors electing him Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin raised a point of order whether the Mayor or any councillors could read speeches without the consent of the majority of the House.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said it was not a speech but merely a statement.

The Mayor agreed it was not a speech but only a statement.

STORM OF PROTEST

He then continued his statement and thanked the Bombay Municipal Congress Party for the whole-hearted support given to him in his candidature which he thought was given, not in his individual capacity but as a representative of the Parsi community.

This remark raised a storm of protests and all the Parsi councillors with one voice shouted "No, no, withdraw, withdraw, etc." Even those Parsi visitors seated in the gallery joined the chorus of "No" and "withdraw," etc.

Sir H. P. Mody then intervened and exhorted the councillors who were recalcitrant to maintain the dignity of the House. He also advised Mr. Karanjia to expunge the words objected to from his statement.

Mr. Karanjia complied with the suggestion of Sir H. P. Mody.

ANOTHER SCENE.

Again there was a scene in the House when Mr. Karanjia mentioned that he had not given any pledge to the Bombay Municipal Congress Party though he was in agreement with their programme.

Dr. S. P. Mehta was once again up in his seat and vociferous. The Mayor asked him to sit down and respect the chair to which Dr. Mehta said "I won't." Now it was for the Congress Party group to shout "Withdraw, withdraw" and so on. They refused to allow the Mayor to proceed with his statement until Dr. Mehta had withdrawn his words.

Dr. Mehta: "If you respect the house, I will respect the chair.

This had calming effect and the Mayor was advised to hurry on with his statement by Sir H. P. Mody.

The new Mayor promised to be above parties and deal equitably with all, consistently with the traditions of the Corporation.

He expressed his agreement with Bombay Municipal Congress Party's programme, although he did not belong to it nor had given any pledge to it. Explaining this point he said "The programme of the Congress Party aims at, certain reforms such as revising the basis of the Town Duty, compulsory primary education, placing the Schools Committee on a sounder and better basis, making the Standing Committee and the Municipal Commissioner responsible to the Corporation, provision of suitable types of houses, slum clearance, Greater Bombay, free milk to infants, free libraries and reading rooms, provision of public entertainments, housing for the poor and Harijans etc. Is there anything in such a programme which most of you would not whole-heartedly support.

Speaking about prohibition, Mr. Karanjia observed "I would request you to recall what has already been said and done regarding this question during recent years. This very House decided a few years back that there would be no tapping of toddy trees on Municipal lands and that no building in the occupancy of the Municipal Corporation should be used for the purpose of having liquor shop as also that no liquor or wine should be served in the precincts of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. There is nothing now before the Corporation regarding the policy of prohibition already initiated by Government."

Concluding his 'statement' Mr. Karanjia fervently hoped that he would be able to leave the chair next year with its honour and prestige undiminished.

The House then proceeded with the elections of the Standing Committee, Improvements Committee and the Schools Committee. The results will be announced at the next meeting.

Mr. B. N. Karanjia, Bombay's New Mayor

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN).

From yesterday the Catholics are observing Holy Week, which in the suburbs is very solemn and impressive. Throughout this week regular services are to be held in every church. On Thursday the Last Supper of Jesus Christ will be staged with live size models at nearly all churches.

Then Good Friday presents another impressive spectacle when the crucifying of Jesus Christ will be depicted with a life size statue. In short this week is one which Catholic suburbanites will observe with reverence and homage.

CYCLE THEFTS.

Cycle thefts are on the increase throughout the suburban area. Lately a youth of 18 years, one Tony Vallarages, of Chapel Road has been arrested by the Bandra Police in connection with a number of thefts.

CYCLIST NUISANCE.

Talking of cycle thefts reminds me of the increasing cyclist nuisance in the suburbs Cyclists have proved a nuisance now for years but the occasional raids carried out by the Police have to a certain extent controlled them—no lights, no bells and reckless riding have been the causes of several accidents. On Monday a resident of the Bandra Hill, nearly met his end when his car bumped against a telephone post which was under construction on the Hill Road end going up Mount Mary's Road. It appears that while he approached a lane near the scene of the accident, a cyclist without any warning darted out of the lane and in trying to save him, the gentleman bumped his car against a telephone post which was really put up, the concrete work being carried out. The pole was thrown down and bent while the car was completely damaged.

BANDRA TALKIES OPENING.

The opening of Bandra's long awaited talkie house I now learn has definitely been fixed for May 3, 1939. The building is nearly completed, with plasting, steel work, etc. Work will now be started on the interior decoration and the seating accommodations. The Cinema House when completed promises to be an up-to-date entertainment hall.

WORRIED BY PIMPLES AND ECZEMA

Sought Relief in Vain for Two Years

COMPLEXION PERFECT AFTER SIX WEEKS OF KRUSCHEN

This lady was greatly worried by eruptions of pimples and blotches. Naturally, she tried every way of getting rid of them, and at last she discovered the remedy which made her complexion perfect again. Here is what she writes:

"For the past two years my face was covered with hard pimples and red blotches, and I also had eczema on my neck and fore-arms. I tried every lotion, cream and ointment there was to be had, without the slightest effect. I was so worried. Fortunately I decided to give Kruschen a trial, and without any exaggeration, within six weeks my face was without a blemish, and I have not had a sign of eczema since. I take Kruschen regularly every morning, and would not be without it."—(Mrs.) J. A.

Pimples and eczema are frequently due to impurities in the blood—irritant poisons which sluggish body organs are failing to expel from the system. Kruschen Salts keep the body organs functioning normally and healthily, so that all blood impurities are regularly and completely expelled. When pure, refreshed blood begins to circulate through your veins, skin irritation is quickly allayed, pimples disappear, the skin takes on a smooth healthy texture.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

METRO

DAILY AT 3-30 - 6-30 - 10 P.M. TELEPHONE 31045

LAST 2 DAYS!

THURSDAY!

THE HAPPY HARDY'S ARE HERE AGAIN!

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's

"OUT WEST WITH THE HARDYS"

with

LEWIS STONE MICKEY ROONEY CECILIA PARKER FAY HOLDEN

REMOVAL OF HARIJAN DISABILITIES

Home Member's New Bill

A Bill to provide for the removal of certain disabilities of Harijans has been published in the issue of the Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary issued on Monday. It has already received the sanction of the Governor of Bombay.

The Bill stands in the name of the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, who explaining the aims and objects says:

Government has already taken executive action to allow Harijan equal rights of enjoyment of public amenities of access to public roads and institutions and of using public conveyances.

The object of this Bill is to penalize any one prohibiting any Harijan from exercising those rights on the ground that he is a Harijan.

The Bill also provides that the social disabilities under which the Harijans are at present suffering shall in no circumstances be recognised by the Civil, Criminal or Revenue Courts or by any Local Authority.

AKKAD FOR 'VARSITY SENATE

Mr. B. J. Akkad, Head Master of T. & T.V. Sarvajanik High School, surat, seeks re-election to the Senate from the Constituency of Registered Graduates, which he has represented since 1934.

"Times Of India" Press Workers

The Secretary of the "Times of India" Press Employees' Association writes:

A fervent appeal to strengthen their organisation was made by Sjt. M. R. Masani addressing a crowded and enthusiastic meeting of workers of the "Times of India" Press on Saturday evening.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the "Times of India" Press Employees' Association which has been recently formed and which has already 700 members on its rolls. At the outset Mr. Masani, who is the President of the Association, reviewed the activities of the Association and placed before the workers correspondence which had passed between the Association and the management. Mr. Masani characterised response of the Press to their suggestions as inadequate and hoped that things would improve. The Association would do its best to impress on the management the feelings of the employee. Mr. Asoka Mehta and several workers then addressed the meeting.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1939

PROTECTION TO SUGAR

The Government of India have at long last published the Tariff Board's Reports on Sugar Industry together with their own decisions thereon. The Report was submitted to Government in December 1937 but they needlessly delayed its publication so long and now complain that the report is "already out of date." The complaint is probably their excuse for not wholly implementing some of the Board's main recommendations and their discreet silence on some others. The main recommendations were as follows: (1) The protection required is Rs. 5-5 per maund or Rs. 7-4 per cwt. This amount of protection should be granted for eight years. (2) Permission should be accorded for the manufacture of power alcohol on the understanding that it bears the same rate of duty as petrol. (3) Research work on the agricultural side is inadequate, and an allotment of three annas per cwt. from the excise duty should be made for central research and assistance to the Provincial Agricultural Departments. (4) The additional excise duty levied in 1937 has had unfortunate consequences for the cane-grower and the manufacturer. At the prevailing level of prices, the present rate of excise duty is out of proportion.

Tariff Board's Recommendations

The first and most important recommendation Government have only partially accepted. They have reduced the amount of protection by eight annas on the plea that the figures on which the Board relied are not accurate enough and have changed in recent months. Even the reduced amount of protection is proposed to be given not for eight years, as recommended by the Board, but only for two years from April 1, 1939, and before the expiry of the period another investigation is to be undertaken "to enable a decision to be made as to the quantum of protection for the remaining five years." Of course, the Government reserve to themselves the right to split up that period of five years into several shorter ones, to undertake as many fresh investigations and to decide on varying degrees of protection. As regards the Board's finding that the additional excise duty levied in 1937 was too heavy and had unfortunate consequences for the cane-grower and the manufacturer, Government summarily dismiss it without giving any satisfactory reasons for doing so and even question the oppositeness of this part of the Board's Report. The Board had every right to refer to every aspect of the excise duty which reduced the amount of protection. In short, the reduction of the amount of protection, limiting it to only two years and the continuance of a heavy excise duty on sugar are hardly calculated so to develop the industry as to enable it soon to do without protection.

Manufacture of Power Alcohol

Not the least important recommendation of the Tariff Board was that permission should be accorded for the manufacture of power alcohol. But Government are studiously silent on this point. It is well-known that molasses, a by-product in the manufacture of sugar and 'gur,' is available in huge quantities, that much of this is practically wasted or used only as fuel. Often enough it is allowed to flow into an adjacent river or water course, thus polluting the water, or let into pits. The Tariff Board, which deals with this subject in a masterly manner, points out how the molasses thus running waste and giving out an offensive smell, "constitutes a serious nuisance to the neighbourhood and is a menace to public health." Yet, molasses is recognised as the cheapest and best raw material for the manufacture of alcohol, which can be used as a motor spirit after being mixed with petrol. The Tariff Board states that "the experience of European countries is that a mixture of 75 per cent. petrol with 25 per cent. alcohol is superior in performance to petrol." As regards the possibility of producing power alcohol from molasses on a commercial scale, the Board says: "There appears to be no technical difficulty in producing absolute (power) alcohol, for we understand there are two or three well-known processes in use in different countries. Absolute alcohol is already being produced in India itself in one factory which we have visited. . . All the conditions indispensable to the starting of the industry are satisfied, e.g., cheap and abundant raw material, a sufficient supply of labour and a large home market. The establishment of so important a by-industry can be commended as a step in the direction of India's industrialisation and as an outlet for Indian capital and as a means of remedying the unemployment problems." These very considerations have made the development of this by-industry an important part of the scheme now being considered by the National Planning Association. The Government of India owe it to themselves and the country to explain their attitude to the recommendation of the Tariff Board, which has also the support of the country as a whole.

Nazis In Argentine

Argentine has long been the centre of Nazi political and economic intrigues in South America. And these intrigues have not been without some important success. Germany has succeeded in establishing a considerable amount of influence over Argentina. At the Pan-American Conference in Lima the U.S.A. had sponsored a proposal for a Pact among the members against aggression from the outside world and against external pressure to subvert their political institutions. The proposed pact was reduced to a declaration as a result of opposition by Argentine. That, of course, was some time ago. A recent instance of German influence is the report published only the other day of a barter agreement between the two countries. There have also been occasional reports of Nazi political activities which have now culminated in the arrest of a Nazi leader and in the even more sensational revelation of the complicity of the German Ambassador himself. Nazi propaganda methods and Nazi standards of truth and ethics being, by now, well-known, the German Ambassador's formal denials merely confirm what they deny. The existence of Nazi intrigues in Argentine has long been a fact. The question is why have the Argentinians suddenly decided to resist them? Is it due to increased activities by the Nazis or is a reaction to anti-Nazi developments in Europe and America?

Curious Procedure

According to a "United Press" message, issued from Calcutta, the All-India Congress Committee has issued a circular urging Provincial Congress Committees "immediately to make arrangements for enrolment of members this year" and also "to devise stricter methods to check the evil of bogus enrolment in future." This is rather intriguing. The Tripuri session of the Congress asked the A.I.C.C. to take all steps necessary to remove abuses "in the matter of enrolment of members, elections" etc. and authorised it to make and give immediate effect to such changes in the Constitution as it may deem necessary. If Provincial Congress Committees are to enrol members immediately under the existing Constitution and adopt their own methods of removing abuses, the A.I.C.C. when it meets next, will be confronted with a settled fact which may not coincide with its own ideas about the methods of enrolling members or otherwise removing abuses. What is, therefore, necessary first is to convene a meeting of the A.I.C.C. very soon and leave it to regulate the enrolment of members and other constitutional matters. And to help the A.I.C.C. to deal with this problem satisfactorily and for many other urgent purposes the Working Committee needs to be appointed forthwith.

I Cover Another Town

Calcutta 6

By D. F. Karaka

Everyone seems to have a pet name in Calcutta from the Chief Presidency Magistrate downwards. Its either Moni or Ronu or Tinu or Shibu. How different from Madras where an affectionate wife has probably to address her husband as: "Ramnarayanswami darling." The influence of the West is more to be seen in the Anglicised Bengali home than elsewhere perhaps—always with the exception of Bombay.

* * * *

The main thing about Calcutta is that there are a lot of nice young people. They mix well and there is not that difficulty one experiences in Bombay at mixing guests at a party, because family feuds are fewer in Calcutta which is such a relief. In fact families are much more charming even in their very names. You find for instance a whole family named after the flowers in the garden—Pansy, Violet, and Rosie being three girls and George being the aspadistra.

* * * *

There is a lot of bridge always to be had. Young wives meet together punctually at ten in the morning for a session which goes on till lunchtime. It's friendly, homely bridge, interspersed with sardines on toast and coffee, and if you revoke you only have to tell the rest of them after it is all over. So that husbands and wives both work in the mornings in Calcutta—the husband in office and the wife at the bridge table.

* * * *

If one is lucky, one may run into a princeling or two. I mean real royal family and blue blood and all that. Good eighteen carat hallmark on top. Snaky-hipped limousines with Siamese chauffeurs or Lagondas with a fish tail exhaust or a Rolls-Royce on the hire purchase system. The family crest is always emblazoned on the doors.

* * * *

I met my old friend Drubendro. One is glad to find that in spite of his stepping into his princely nomenclature, he is still only one of the boys. "Dru" has the ideal nerves, which are never ruffled. His official designation is the Maharaj Kumar of Morbhunj pronounced as Bhunj. It is India's retort to Cholmondoley, which is pronounced "Chumley."

* * * *

There is a very attractive Armenian community, which is typical of Calcutta. Their names are familiar to racegoers all over India. They have been racing in Calcutta ever since I can remember. Thadeus and Gaulstan mean something to a racing man. But I still think Baban is a prettier name altogether.

* * * *

But all this is a mere trifle when you meet for the first time the king of humorists, affectionately known as Uncle Jumbo. He is uncle to a whole lot of nephews and nieces. He is quite different from what his name suggests. He is short and small and has a very average middle-age spread. He lives on a most unusual diet, for he has a Burma cheroot for breakfast, one for lunch and at least a dozen at odd times during the day. Food he only touches at night when it is real good Parsi fare, which on any menu reads the same and is spelt "Tumtumtu." A keen student of international politics, he summed up the European situation very aptly when, after the conquest of Czecho-Slovakia he said that England will take a very grave view of the situation.

* * * *

So that parties at home anywhere in Calcutta can be very entertaining. It is only these semi-official functions which are a bore. I have just collected a story of the days when Sir John Anderson, as Governor, was entertained by a very important Calcutta family to dinner. Everything was of the very best and no expense was spared. Before dinner the tiny tots of the house were brought into the drawing room and introduced to His Excellency—to "Ladsahib" to be more correct. Unaware of the importance of the occasion the youngest howled and was hushed away. An awkward pause ensued after which His Excellency taking a particular interest in the furniture and decoration of the room remarked: "What a pretty carpet you have." "Yes, it is very expensive," was the hostess's reply. "What is that little spot there," he said, examining it very closely. She giggled and said quite naively: "My husband says may be it is the kiddies, may be it is the puppy, may be it is me." Now I ask you!

So we switch off for a moment

(Continued on page 11, col. 4)

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Need For Co-ordination

By M. P. Gandhi

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Hon. Dr. Syed Mahmud and the Hon. Mr. V. V. Giri among others, deserve a meed of praise for the far-sightedness displayed by them in convening an Industrial Conference of Ministers of various Provinces for considering the question of economic planning for progressive industrialisation of the country. They have succeeded in focusing the attention of the public on the necessity of development of industries as a method of economic regeneration of the country. It is also clear that in any such scheme, at once bold and far-reaching, planning is the first necessity, for on it depends greatly the success of the scheme of the establishment of appropriate industries in appropriate provinces on an appropriate scale and in an appropriate manner.

Sugar Industry

An important point to be borne in mind in connection with the development of industries is that as far as possible there is no overlapping, and no avoidable competition between one province and another. It is equally essential to avoid over-production of various manufactured articles in the country. The interests of the whole country will have to be considered in this matter and not of one individual province or State. For instance, if the production of sugar in the country is considered to be equal to the present estimated consumption, and there is no outlet for export in sight, there is little advantage in developing further production of sugar in an Indian State or a Province, wholly on the ground that that particular State or Province does not produce enough for its requirements. If the ideal kept in view is of the self-sufficiency of every Province, it will be disastrous. Such a short-sighted policy will give a definite set-back to industrial development in various forms. I have cited the example of the Sugar Industry, because, I feel that in a normal season, even with its present equipment, sufficient quantity of sugar can be produced from indigenous sources for meeting the requirements of sugar in the country, at least till the consumption materially goes up as a result of the swift increase in the population or of the increase in the taste of the people or of the development in the economic condition of the people. But even to-day, there is a clearly noticeable tendency in various Indian States for promoting the development of this industry by giving various special advantages which are doubtless denied to the industry in other Provinces, two of which, indeed, have adopted legislation to restrict the further development of the industry, for the sake of stabilising the industry and for avoiding unregulated and unhealthy competition in the matter of sale of sugar, which would result in a fall in the price of sugar to an uneconomical level. For example, one Indian State proposes to impose a duty of Rs. 2 per maund on sugar entering its territory from British India, to remit the Excise Duty of Rs. 2 per cwt., for a period of 2|3 years, and to give other facilities in the matter of financial accommodation, remission of duty on import of machinery, etc., for the sake of establishing a sugar factory in its area. While such isolated action from the point of view from the State concerned itself, may be such to which no objection to be taken, its adverse effects on the development of the industry in the country as a whole, under a policy of protection, should not be ignored. I feel that while drawing up a list of industries which can be developed in India immediately, this particular point should not be lost sight of.

Aluminium Industry

Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Industries and Local Self-Government, Bombay, rightly observed that scattered individual efforts of different Provinces would be of no avail. A unified policy is the need for the hour. Referring to the possibilities of new industries in Bombay, Mr. Patil referred by way of illustration to various deposits of bauxite ores in the Tungar hills in Thana, out of which most of the valuable metal of the present day aluminium could be produced. While this is true, before deciding upon the location of industry like this, it must be borne in mind that a plant for manufacture of pure aluminium has been ordered and will be established at Asansol in Bengal during the year 1939, having a capacity large enough to meet practically fully the present demands of the country for aluminium. My object in pointing this out is merely to show that a proper industrial survey of the various Provinces will have to be carried out before deciding upon the industries which might be developed advantageously in the different Provinces. If for instance, it is decided to put in a similar plant in any other Province, it will mean waste of capital, unhealthy competition and national loss. With a carefully developed plan of development, overproduction and competition of manufactured goods among different Provinces can be avoided, and thus our industries, safely established internally, would also be in a position to face foreign competition if any, more easily, and indeed, can consider also the possibility of tapping foreign markets if conditions are propitious therefore, e.g., in Cotton Textiles in Egypt, East Africa and Far East, at present.

Big Possibilities

India is rich in raw materials, and with the country's determination to develop industries, with a view to relieve the pressure of population on land, and with a view to add to the wealth of the country, aided by the policy of the State of adequate protection and facilities for increased expenditure on research work, which is vital for the development of in-

(Continued on page 10, col. 1)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

HUNGARY AND HITLER

The irony of the Hungaro-Slovak dispute, which has now been amicably settled is that Hungary applied the lessons learnt from her master on the master himself. And she has done so with success. Finding Germany worried and alarmed by development in Europe which Herr Hitler had not expected or foreseen Hungary tried her hand at blackmailing Germany. She suddenly discovered that what she had originally demanded and vulturously secured from Czechoslovakia's corpse was not enough. In addition to the bulk of Ruthenia, she must have a chunk of Slovakia also. Herr Hitler, faced with the danger of encirclement, could not afford to lose the "goodwill" of Hungary. He had, therefore, to instruct Slovakia to pay the levy quickly. Hungary has been paid. But Herr Hitler, conscious of his power over Hungary, knows that one day he can and will call the pinch-beck blackmailer to account. We will not be too sorry for Hungary's inevitable fate.

INDIANS IN CEYLON

The Ceylon Government's decision to discontinue at once all Indian daily paid workers in their employ except those born in Ceylon is a serious step which cannot fail to strain the friendly relations between the two countries. We agree that in relieving unemployment the Government owe special consideration to the children of the soil. But they cannot treat Indians, who have long stayed in the country and served it for many years, as if they were utter foreigners without any claims on the State. Such Indians can be reckoned in thousands and it will not be fair or humane to deprive them of their bread. In reply to a question in the Central Assembly the Government of India stated the other day that they were closely watching the situation in Ceylon and "would do all they could to safeguard legitimate Indian interests." Government must give due consideration to this economic problem of Indians resident in Ceylon in their forthcoming talks about a trade agreement with that country. Meanwhile the Government of Ceylon should be asked to suspend the execution of their plan.

SIND POLITICS

The Allah Baksh Ministry of Sind has survived one more threat to its existence. The Hindu Independent Party withdrew its motion of no-confidence in the Ministry and has again occupied the Ministerial benches, thus making the present Government safe—for the time being. The rift has no doubt been temporarily healed up, but the Om Mandali question is left open to the "goodwill" of the Government and one should not be surprised if it raises its head again in the near future. The uncertainty of Sind politics has, indeed, become chronic and those whom the people have entrusted to look after their interests seem more anxious to engage in the game of party intrigues than to discharge their duties. In fact the worst defects of democracy are at present noticeable in the unhappy province. The main task of Premier Allah Baksh and his colleagues seems to be somehow to manage their ever-shifting majority behind them. One wonders if the only way out of the present impasse is not a dissolution of the Assembly.

A WARNING

Elsewhere we publish a statement from Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose about the insulting behaviour of certain British Army Officers on board the 'Conte Biancamano' The details quoted from a letter which the Indian passengers, who were victims of the outrage, wrote to the President, speak for themselves. We do not want to say much on the conduct of these Britishers—incidentally, they are supposed in patriotic English parlance to be "officers and gentlemen." We would only draw the attention of responsible authorities to what the Congress President tells them and add that they would be well advised to regard it as a warning from an India whose days of submissiveness to insults and domination are now over.

NATIONAL WEEK AND KHADDAR

Reports from various provincial branches of the All-India Spinners' Association show that in almost every province the sale of Khaddar has failed to keep pace with its production. The result is that large sums are locked up in stocks of Khaddar and numerous poor spinners fail to get work for want of cash with their employers. The only way to end the deadlock is to speed up the sales of Khaddar in cities where there is always a large and ready market for it. And the forthcoming National Week is an excellent opportunity for this purpose. City Congress Committees and Khadi Bhandars should co-operate to arrange Khadi exhibitions during the week and also hawking of khadi at various places, particularly at the public meetings held in connection with the National Week.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

The quail always responds to the toast of the season.

* * *

Don't think a floating debt is necessarily a light one.

* * *

The greatest mystery of some boarding houses is how they stand it.

* * *

Some people's prospects are so fine that it is almost impossible to find them.

* * *

Don't blame a witness for having no memory when testifying before twelve men who have no opinion.

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WITHOUT COMMENT.

*** When one of the Indian passengers played some Indian records on the ship's gramophone in the recreation room, some British officers surrounded the Indian gentleman and stopped him playing the music with the remark that Indian music was nauseating to them and must not be played while they were on board the ship.**

—From the letter to the Congress President.

* * * *

"The Government of India", says the London "Times", have ample grounds for their decision to give effect to the trade agreement despite the adverse vote of the Assembly".

As a matter of fact because of the adverse vote.

* * * *

As to the Bill about it "if irrelevant considerations do not affect the vote of the Assembly", adds the British paper, "it should become law without the necessity for the Viceroy to exercise powers of certification".

We hope the Viceroy will not resent the superficial instruction that he should exercise powers of certification on the ground of irrelevant considerations.

* * * *

Thirty Agency policemen left for Vithalgadh on Saturday owing to new developments, reports our Rajkot correspondent who adds that Dabar Virawalla was expected from Delhi.

Effect and Cause?

* * * *

Thus Malik Barkat Ali, Member of the Muslim League High Command: "To bring about Hindu-Muslim unity for the restoration of peace and attainment of freedom, are the first and foremost endeavours of the Muslim League".

And you have, we are quite sure, been bestowing all this time all your admiration on Hitler and Mussolini for assuring the world of their pacific intentions and ideals!

* * * *

According to a Moscow cable "fears that pressure may be applied on Poland to give up the Polish corridor pervade Soviet opinion on Britain's pledge to Poland."

These Bolshies, veritable fanatics of reason, are infernally cold-blooded realists.

* * * *

Mr. Anthony Eden "warmly resents" any suggestion that he implied existence of differences among members of the British Government.

We coldly endorse Mr. Eden's resentment.

* * * *

WANTED A PLACE
IN THE SUN.
Hitler's Only Aim In
Life for "Fatherland".

—Headlines.

Yes, the place which the unfortunate "Fatherland" occupies at present under the Nazis is certainly not in the sun

* * * *

"If", assures the Fuhrer, "somebody says to me, there is ideological difference between Britain and Soviet Russia, I congratulate them".

Thanks, we accept the congratulation.

* * * *

"With the 'Red' Army disarmed and interned, the Nationalist forces have reached their last military objective. The war is ended".

—A Franco Communique.

And now for the beginning of the war-like peace.

* * * *

"The German Ambassador formally denied that Germany had any aggressive intentions towards Argentina".

—Buenos Aires report.

Then, of course, it is really undeniable.

* * * *

'I've walked many miles to see you, sir, because people told me that you were very kind to poor chaps like me.'

'Oh, they said so, did they?'

'Yes, sir; that's why I came.'

'Are you going back the same way?'

'Yes, sir.'

'Then will you be good enough to contradict this rumour?'

Bombay Assembly Passes Sales Tax Bill

Govt. Accept Amendment To Exempt Lubricants

FABRICS CONTAINING ARTIFICIAL SILK ADDED TO SCHEDULE

The office of the Divisional Commissioner became a target of attack at the Bombay Legislative Assembly on Monday, when discussion, clause by clause, of the Sales Tax Bill was resumed.

The Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, speaker of the Assembly, was in the chair.

A frank admission on the part of the Finance Minister that the tax would be almost a consumers' tax was taken advantage of by some members in the House. Mr. Gaikwad (I.L.P.) asked whether Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who had given "his cordial and almost unreserved support to the first reading of the Bill," could support his amendment.

Mr. Mehta asserted his right and the Speaker conceded it and did not want that the point should be pursued.

LATTHE'S REPLY

The Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister, clearly indicated in the course of his reply to the criticisms that the poverty and the misery of the people was made the sport of party politics on the floor of the House.

The House passed the third reading of the Bill by an overwhelming majority.

Proceedings In Detail

Mr. P. W. Wagh moved an amendment seeking appeal and revision to any person aggrieved by an order under the Act, to be made to such officer as the Provincial Government might appoint in this behalf, if such order was passed by a Collector.

The mover of the amendment wanted to delete the words whereby an appeal and revision could be made to the commissioner. He stated that, as it was not possible to do away with the post, they could at least show that it was a superfluity and there was no room for him. If that office was still to continue, then let it continue merely as a post office between Government and the Collector.

The Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister, agreed that the office of a Divisional Commissioner did not serve the purpose which Mr. Wagh had in view. Moreover, when an order had been passed by a Collector, the appeal against such an order must lie in a higher officer.

Mr. Wagh's amendment was lost.

LIMITATION TO 6 MONTHS' PERIOD

The same member moved another amendment extending the limitation to 12 months instead of 4 months as laid down in the Bill, when a suit or prosecution arising out of any action was taken under the Act.

The Finance Minister agreed to accept 6 months' limitation and Mr. Wagh withdrew his amendment and moved another one for 6 months' limitation. The amended Clause was passed.

EXEMPTION OF TRADERS

Mr. M. P. Patil (Congress) moved an amendment to the "appeal and revision" clause seeking to give power to Government to exempt certain traders from the Act. The amendment was: "The Provincial Government may, by rules made in this behalf, exempt any class of traders from all or any of the provisions of this Act."

The Finance Minister while accepting the amendment said that the new clause required that every trader should keep accounts. He stated that he had made clear that all the retailers would not be exempted. The object of the amendment was to allow Government scope to exempt classes of a trade from the obligations laid down by the Act in cases where the tax was recovered from the wholesalers.

Mr. D. W. Mullock opposing the amendment urged the deletion of the clause which stated that the Provincial Government might, by notification in the official Gazette, exempt any trader or any class of such traders from all or any of the provisions of the Act. He stated that there should be no discrimination between one class of traders and another.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvalla supporting the amendment of Mr. Mullock stated that the deletion of the clause would give more power to Government.

WANTED CLARIFICATION

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta asked whether exemption would be given to Swadeshi articles under the Bill. He wanted the Minister to clarify the position which, he feared, might imply discrimination between Swadeshi and foreign manufactured cloth with the result that the legislation might be "ultra vires" of the Government of India Act

Mr. Latthe, in his reply stated that by the deletion of the clause individual officers might exercise arbitrary powers. If rules were laid down, traders could not know whether they would come under the purview of those rules or not. With regard to Mr. Mehta's point, he stated that Government was not so foolish as to do such a thing feared by him, as long as Government of India Act stood.

The amendment was lost and the amended clause was passed.

POWER TO MAKE RULES

Mr. Wagh moved an amendment seeking the previous assent of the Legislative Assembly for the executive power to make rules for the manner of levying and collecting taxes, etc. He did not doubt the Government's powers to make rules without the previous assent of the House. But by getting the previous assent, Government might modify the rules in the light of the discussions.

Sir Ali Mohommed Khan Dehlavi supporting the amendment said that it was a healthy principle. It was a bad principle for any Parliament to give to the executive, in season and out of season, the right of making rules. In this connection the rules might be more voluminous than the Act itself which had only 25 clauses.

WHAT EXPERIENCE SHOWED

Replying Mr. Latthe stated that the rules would be published before they were enforced and objections invited. There was, therefore, no question of ignoring public criticisms. He did not think that wide rule-making powers had been asked for. Government had imposed upon itself certain conditions. He particularly objected to the argument that Government should get the assent of the House before the rules were published. He pointed out that the rules might be such that quick modification of them might be necessary.

There was also another consideration. If the rules were binding and did not admit of modification after the House gave its assent, then the officials might find it difficult to enforce them. In this connection he remembered, when the Tobacco Bill was first passed, the Collector in his own district gave peremptory orders to stay hand on the operation of the Bill, because he thought that the Government orders were absurd and that although the law was there, he could not enforce it. Concluding he told the House that it was much better to trust the executive which was responsible to the Legislature.

The amendment was pressed to a division and was lost, 25 voting for and 56 against.

ble to do away with the post,

LUBRICANTS EXEMPTED.

When the schedule of taxable items came up for discussion, Mr. M. P. Patil (Congress) moved an amendment seeking deletion of lubricants from the schedule and the Finance Minister accepted it.

Two amendments were moved by Mr. R. R. Bhole (I. L. P.) and Mr. S. V. Parulekar (I. L. P.) seeking to exempt manufactured cloth of less than twenty counts and less than forty counts respectively from the imposition of tax. Mr. B. K. Gaikwad (I. L. P.) moved an amendment to Mr. Bhole's amendment, seeking exemption of cloth of 30 counts and less.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta supported the amendments.

Mr. Jhabvala referred to the Finance Minister's Budget speech, where he had made an appeal to the rich to pay the taxes for the benefit of the poor. Now it seemed to him that the Finance Minister was caught in two minds, as he now proposed to tax the poor.

LATTHE'S REPLY.

Mr. Latthe, replying to the criticisms, said that he had not deviated from the principles which he had propounded in connection with the taxation of the Province, if the House studied his two Budget speeches, in which he had made the position clear.

As a result of the prohibition policy of the Government, the poor so far groaning under a burden of 150 lakhs of rupees had been relieved of it. He pointed out that out of the Government excise revenue of 180 lakhs of rupees, proposed to be wiped out, only one-fifth of that revenue came from the higher and the middle classes of people. By imposing that burden, perhaps ruthlessly, on richer classes of people now, Government had now relieved the poor.

The House had been told that the consumption of coarse cloth by the poor was 14 yards per head per year. But there were a good many poorer people who got very much less than that.

The price of the coarser mill-cloth was not more than four annas per yard. Assuming that they purchased ten yards per head, per year, it would cost each of them 40 annas per year. And assuming that the tax imposed a burden of one anna in the rupee, they would be affected to the extent of two and a half annas each. But on the other hand, if an exemption was given 70 per cent. of the population who used coarse cloth, could not be taxed and then the major part of their rural reconstruction work had to be scrapped.

Under the existing conditions, Congress had already made its appeal to the poor. Congress had been appealing to the poor not to use a single piece of mill-cloth but to spin and then weave their own cloth. It should be remembered that Khaddar and home-spun cloth would be exempted from the tax.

Moreover, the burden of taxation, would not all be on the poorest; it would also fall on the lower and higher middle classes. Out of the 28 lakhs, proposed to be raised from the manufactured cloth tax, only five lakhs would be collected from the poor. Even that amount could have been still reduced. At the present moment he thought that the proposal made in the Bill was the only practical proposal.

He could understand the consistent opposition to any taxation proposals of the Government from a section of the House. He knew that they would continue to oppose all taxation proposals, whether it fell on the rich or middle-class or the poor people, as long as the programme that was to be launched came from the Congress Government.

The result of voting on Mr. Gaikwad's amendment showed that 27 were for and none against it.

When Mr. Parulekar pressed his amendment to division, he asked whether it was competent for the House to accept an amended amendment and reject the amendment itself.

ARTIFICIAL SILK CLOTH.

The Speaker stated that the position was perfectly understandable and the House could accept or reject the amended amendment. Mr. Parulekar's amendment was lost 27 voting for and 55 against. Similar fate befell Mr. Bhole's amendment, when it was pressed to a division.

ARTIFICIAL SILK CLOTH.

Mr. M. P. Patil (Congress) then moved another amendment seeking to insert "cloth made wholly or partly of artificial silk" to the tanable item in the schedule, "manufactured cloth."

The Minister, accepted the amendment.

The schedule was accepted by the House.

The Bill was then put for the third reading and passed, 50 voting for and 8 against. Among the eight who voted against the third reading of the Bill, were 6 from the I.L.P., one D.S.P. and one Independent. The Progress Group, the Millowners' representatives and the Muslim League remained neutral.

The House then took up discussion clause by clause of the Village Panchayat Bill. It, then, adjourned till Tuesday (to-day).

World Achievement.

John Westropp Does It.

It is a year or two now since John Westropp did it, but they talk about it even now in Australia.

For John is a Kent boy who made his home in Australia at 15. He lives and works in what is perhaps the loneliest corner of the Dominion—the Northern Territory, with its 523,000 square miles in which you may find about 3,000 whites and 20,000 blacks. Half this huge area is uninhabited, and there are dangers and difficulties enough for all who would transfer cattle across its lonely miles.

The astonishing thing is that John Westropp was the youngest cattle driver in the land at that time, yet he succeeded in doing what no other bushman would care to have promised to do.

He drove 2,700 cattle 500 miles across the most desolate part of Australia, and at the end of the long trek he could boast (and we may well forgive him if he 'did' boast of it, which we doubt,) that he had lost only four.

In parts, this region of saltbush is almost tropical. The scanty supply of water is a menace to every undertaking of this kind. From waterhole to waterhole cattle drivers must take their chances; but John Westropp set out from Victoria River Downs, the biggest cattle station in the world, and with a dozen aborigines to help him he moved his cattle half a thousand miles.

CHINESE RE-CAPTURE TREATY PORTS

Heavy Casualties Inflicted On Japanese

MACAO, April 3.

Reinforced by two Kwangsi divisions the Chinese recaptured Kongmoon, and Pakhoi, the last two treaty ports in South China under Chinese sovereignty. The Japanese suffered heavy losses and many of them escaped by river boats.— Reuter.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO MINISTER PATIL

(From Our Correspondent).

SURAT, April 3.

After a strong opposition of the elected Muslim members the Surat Municipal Corporation resolved to present an address to Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister, Local Self-Government. The resolution was carried by 37 votes against four.

QUESTION HOUR

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. D. W. Raut was missing from his seat when his name was called out by the Secretary to put the question that stood in his name, at question time in the Bombay Legislative Assembly to-day.

The question related to certain newspaper articles on the C. P. ministerial resignation and the cholera cases in the Ashram of Mahatma Gandhi.

Questioned whether the attention of the Government had been drawn to the articles in some newspapers in Bombay province as regards the C. P. ministerial resignations and the cholera cases at Wardha, and which tended to create hatred between the Gujarati and the Marathi sections of the Province, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Law and Order, stated that the Government had seen the matter published in two Marathi papers. The Government had not taken any steps in the matter.

Mr. Raut, in whose name the question stood, though present in the House till about two minutes before his turn was missing when his name was called out.

Mr. Karandikar:—I beg to bring to the notice of the House the mysterious disappearance of Mr. Raut, who was present here till now.

The Speaker:—Even if he is present in the House, no member

(Continued from page 12, col. 7)

Freed From Bandits

British Commerce Chamber Chairman Who Was Kidnapped

TIENTSIN, April 3.

A party of Britons and Japanese went this morning to a spot, about seven miles inland from Tientsin-Taku road and obtained the release of Mr. Dyott from bandits. Details of the release are at present not known.

Mr. Dyott later returned here safe and well.—Reuter.

(Mr. Dyott is the Chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce.)

Japanese Join North And Central China By Rail

TOKIO, April 3.

Japanese despatches claim the capture of Kaoan, walled city, 32 miles south-west of Nanchang and an important point en route Changsha, effectively splitting Chinese forces operating between Poyang and Tungting lakes.

A through train from Peiping to Nanking, it is reported, ran in the week-end, thus linking the Japanese sponsored Government's of the North and Central China by rail for the first time—Reuter.

HISTORIC DRUM TOWER HIT

SIAN, April 3.

Seven Japanese 'planes dropped fifty bombs in the heart of the city yesterday. The business quarter was badly damaged and the hall of the British Baptist Mission and offices of a Chinese newspaper were destroyed. The historic Drum Tower was hit.—Reuter.

BRITISH WELCOME TOKIO'S ACTION

LONDON, April 3.

Mr. R. A. Butler in the House of Commons referring to the partial re-opening of Tsingtau harbour to foreign shipping said that the British Government welcomed this action by the Japanese as the first step towards restoration of more normal conditions in ports under the Japanese control.—Reuter.

RELEASE OF 'MADHE SAHABA' PRISONERS

LUCKNOW, April 3.

Excepting those who were arrested under Section 144 Cr. P. C. and 107 Cr. P. C. all the Madhe Sahaba prisoners numbering about 3,000 are being released to-day from different jails in the province.

From the Lucknow Jail at the time of wiring 764 prisoners were released.

A deputation of the Majlisa Tahfuza Namusea Saheba is interviewing Maulana Shukur, the first Dictator in Hardoi jail, to sound his opinion about the Government Communique.

The Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow has notified that he will hold an enquiry on April 6 to elicit all facts concerning the firing near Tila mosque on March 31.—United Press.

Britain & France United To Support Poland

MOVE TO RE-ESTABLISH CONFIDENCE IN EUROPE

Nazi Action Creates Nervousness: Neighbours Take Common Action, Says Halifax

LONDON, April 3.

In the House of Lords, Lord Halifax made a statement on foreign affairs. Lord Halifax referred to the recent declaration on Poland and declared that contacts with the French Government throughout these anxious times had been very close.

FRENCH SUPPORT

The two Governments found themselves as one on all points and His Majesty's Government had constantly been able to count on the ready and whole-hearted co-operation of the French.

TRADE WITH GERMANY

Making observations on the scope and purpose of Mr. Chamberlain's statement on Poland, Lord Halifax said that after Herr Hitler's speech of January 30 last, it seemed possible to hope that nothing would occur to shake confidence in Europe. His Majesty's Government was anxious to co-operate and with that end in view, the President of the Board of Trade had accepted an invitation to visit Berlin in order to assist trade negotiations.

NAZI'S CAUSE NERVOUSNESS.

Lord Halifax recalled the German occupation of Bohemia and Moravia and added: "It is not necessary for me to stress the apprehension, which this action gave rise to" the incorporation in the Reich of nearly eight million Czechs was clearly a departure from the principles which Herr Hitler had hitherto proclaimed. It was not unnatural that in the light of such departure, other countries bordering Germany should feel that their independence might equally be in jeopardy. It seemed important for His Majesty's Government to take steps to re-establish in some measure confidence in Europe and His Majesty's Government had been in communication with certain other Governments. These consultations were still proceeding and Lord Halifax said that he was not in a position to make any final statement.

POLICY TOWARDS RUSSIA.

"I may say at once',' Lord Halifax added, "that Government are fully alive to the importance of the attitude of the Soviet Government and attach value to good relations with them. We are bound to have regard to the fact that the relations of some states with Russia are complicated, but I can assure the House that so far as His Majesty's Government is concerned, these difficulties do not exist."

Referring to the arrival of Col. Beck, Lord Halifax said that he was looking forward to a frank discussion with him on many problems of common interest.

NO ENCIRCLING OF GERMANY.

Again referring Government's action regarding Poland, Lord Halifax said that this was represented in certain quarters as a desire to encircle Germany. Nothing could be further from truth.

Lord Halifax added: "It is the case that a strong Germany is set in the midst of Europe and if her neighbours feel apprehensions as to her intentions and intend to take common action in self-defence that result flows from instinctive reaction and certainly is not the creation of any outside departure in the British policy. We have undertaken this commitment not in any spirit of hostility to any country, but in the hope and belief that by doing so, we might strengthen the cause of European stability and peace."

Labour Party's Support

Lord Snell, giving the Labour Party's view said "The Government have our support in the statement we have just heard and we welcome the change in policy it implies."

Lord Crewe, Opposition Liberal, also supported.

Lord Arnold (Independent) expressed surprise at the Opposition view that there should be no immediate debate.

The House then adjourned.—Reuter.

TERRORISTS JAILED

Penal Servitude For Four: Two Youths Sent To Borstal

LONDON, April 3.

Seven men were found guilty at the Old Bailey on charges of conspiracy to cause explosions possessing explosives or firearms and were sentenced.

The heaviest sentence of ten years penal servitude was passed on the 35 year old Irish terrorist, named Wharton who the judge said was a member of the gang, which committed the murders of British officers and others up to 1922, had fought against two different Governments in Ireland and was "hypocrite."

Three others all young men were sentenced to eight five and four years penal servitude respectively last of whom is only nineteen years of age. Two youths were sentenced to Borstal institution for three years and one other man to eighteen months imprisonment.—Reuter.

City And Suburban Callover

LONDON, April 3.

Following is the City and Suburban callover: six/one Pigskin taken and offered, six/one Halcyon gift offered, seven/one unbreakable offered, ten/one Bar three offered.—Reuter.

Ex-Premier Of Poland Dead

WARSAW, April 3.

Col. Waslery Slawek, former Prime Minister, who was taken to hospital last night after being found shot, alleged by his own hand, died this morning.—Reuter.

LEBRUN FOR RE-ELECTION

Presidentship Of French Republic

PARIS, April 3.

There are good reasons for supposing that M. Lebrun will stand for re-election to the Presidency. If this is so an election is a foregone conclusion as M. Herriot and M. Francois Pietri have already renounced candidatures, conditionally upon M. Lebrun agreeing to stand a second time.—Reuter.

Motor Cyclist Injured In Collision

Minoo N. Patel attached to the Soda Fountain of the Regal Cinema who was riding a motorcycle along the Espianade Road come into collision with taxi in the Esplanade Road during the early part of Monday night. He was seriously injured and was admitted in the G. T. Hospital.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 38 years)

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON EXPERT SALES-MANAGEMENT, BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION

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GANDHIJI'S STAND VINDICATED

Award In Rajkot Dispute

(Continued from page 1).

tion and that of the letter of December 26th. The first speaks of "a committee of ten gentlemen who should be subjects or servants of our State, seven of whom would be recommended to us by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel for nomination by us." The second says that seven members of the Committee "are to be recommended by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and are to be nominated by us." There is no evidence that the terms of the letter were intended to convey a different meaning from that expressed in the draft notification, nor do I think that the two sentences mean different things, in spite of the difference of wording. In my opinion, the true construction of each document is that the Thakore Sahib undertakes to appoint the persons whom Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel may recommend and that he does not reserve to himself any discretion to reject those whom he does not approve. He is no doubt entitled to criticize the recommendations and to urge reasons for reconsidering them; but, unless it can be shown that any of the persons recommended are neither subjects nor servants of the State, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel is to have the last word.

It is true that the appointment of all the members of the Committee is vested in the Thakore Sahib alone, even when they are recommended by Mr. Patel. A Committee of this kind, however, could scarcely, come into existence in any other way, and there is nothing inconsistent between the reservation by the Thakore Sahib of the right of appointment and an undertaking by him to appoint a certain number of persons who are recommended by another.

THAKORE'S ARGUMENT

The gist of the Thakore Sahib's argument is contained in the following sentence in the written case submitted on his behalf: "It is obvious that the word 'recommend' itself clearly indicates that it (i.e. each name) is to be considered and it was open to the Thakore Sahib to reject any of the names on the ground, for instance, that any one of the names recommended was not a suitable person, was incapable or undesirable." No such proposition can be based simply upon the use of the word "recommend," which in itself does not necessarily imply anything of the kind; it may take its colour from the context and accordingly all the circumstances of the case must be taken into account.

TWO ANALOGIES.

Two examples or analogies will make this clear. Thus, it is not uncommon in the statues relating to universities in India to provide that certain officers shall be appointed by the Chancellor after consideration of the recommendations made by specified persons or bodies; and in that case a discretion is clearly reserved to the Chancellor. In other cases the Chancellor is to appoint from a limited number of persons similarly recommended. In these the Chancellor's discretion is limited to a selection from among that number, nor can he reject them all and then claim to appoint some one from outside. Again in Rex vs. Governors of Christ's Hospital, 1917 the Court had to consider the provisions of a charitable scheme under which persons were to be appointed for certain purposes by the Governors, some of them on the recommendation of a number of specified persons and bodies. The Governors claim to be entitled to exercise a discretion with regard to these recommendations; but the Court held that, having regard to the provisions of the scheme as a whole, the Governors were required to accept the recommendations made to them and were left with no discretion in the matter.

I do not for a moment suggest that these examples afford a conclusive precedent for the purposes of the present reference, though the language before the Court in the Christ's Hospital Case bore a close resemblance to the language which I am now considering. I only refer to them for the purpose of showing that there is no single principle which regulates cases where one person recommends and another appoints. In the case of appointments made under statutory powers, it is necessary to consider the terms of the statute: and in the case of appointments made by virtue of some contractual arrangement, it is necessary to look at all the terms of the arrangement. When the draft notification spoke of members being recommended by Mr. Patel "for nomination" it could in my opinion only mean one thing. I have already pointed out that the words of the letter of December 26th are slightly different; but I am satisfied that the intention of both formulae was the same. I have no doubt as to the meaning of the first and in my opinion the slight difference of language makes no difference in the meaning of the second.

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE.

Since a question appears to have arisen with regard to the appointment of the Chairman of the Committee, I think it right to say that in my opinion the second paragraph of the notification of December 26th restricts the members of the Committee to ten and that, therefore, the Chairman, who is to be appointed by the Thakore Sahib, must be one of the ten and not an additional member.

My terms of reference do not require me to decide the question whether the Thakore Sahib committed any breach of faith in contending for his interpretation of the letter of December 26th; and I express no opinion upon it.

I set out in an appendix to this letter copies of the different documents and letters to which I have referred.

I hope it will not be thought amiss if I venture to add a few words. I have been distressed in the course of my examination of the documents in the case to observe, not on one side only the imputation of motive, based, as it seems to me, often on little or no evidence. I am constrained to observe that opinions may be strongly held without being dishonestly held, and I permit myself to hope that the Committee, when constituted may enter upon its difficult task in an atmosphere free from accusations and recriminations. The interests of individuals and of parties are of importance, but I conceive that of no less importance are the interests of the general body of the inhabitants of Rajkot." (Sd.) Maurice Gwyer, Chief Justice of India.—A. P.

ON DEC. 26

On 26th December 1938 the following solemn acceptance was handed over to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel by the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot under his seal as ruler of the State:—

"It is agreed that seven members of the Committee mentioned in Clause 2 of the State announcement of to-day's date are to be recommended by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and they are to be nominated by us.

On 4th January, 1939 Sardar Patel sent the following seven names as his nominees for the acceptance of the Thakore Sahib as agreed:—

1. Shri Popatlal Dhanjibhai Malaviya.
2. " Popatlal Purshottam Ananda.
3. " Mullan Valiji Abdulalli.
4. Dr. D. J. Gajjar.
5. Shri Jamnadas Khushalchand Gandhi.
6. " Virjilal Mayashankar Shukla.
7. " Uccharanray Navalshanker Dhebar.

On January 21 Rajkot Darbari Gazette Extraordinary published the following notification No. 61 of 1938-39:—

As observed in the Notification No. 50, dated the 26th December '38, we are hereby pleased to appoint the following seven gentlemen representing all important interests in the State, to work along with the three officers of the State, whose names will be announced hereafter, to work on a committee to draw up, after proper investigation, a report recommending to us a scheme of reforms with a view to associated ing the people more closely with the Administration of the State.

1. Mr. Popatlal Purshottam Ananda, President, P. P. Sabha.
2. Jadeja Jivansinhji Dhirubha,
3. Sheth Dada Haji Valimohmed,
4. Mr. Popatlal Dhanjibhai Malaya.
5. Mr. Mohanlal M. Tank, president, Municipal Corporation,
6. Dr. D. J. Gajjar, and
7. Sheth Haptubhai Abdulali.

The committee is expected to submit its report after full and thorough inquiry.

DHARMENDRASINH.

Thakore Saheb, Rajkot State, Rajkot, 21st January 1939."

SEQUEL TO BREACH OF FAITH

Following this, breach of faith by the Thakore Sahib was alleged. The civil disobedience movement was resumed. And Manatma Gandhi decided personally to intervene. He left Wardha and reached Rajkot on his mission of peace. Civil disobedience was suspended. On 2nd January Gandhiji wrote to the Thakore Sahib a letter in which he offered the following solution. He also intimated his decision to go an indefinite fast if it was not accepted:—

MAHATMA'S LETTER TO THAKORE

1. You should announce to the people that your notification No. 50, dated 26th December, stands.
2. You should cancel your notification No. 61, dated 21st January. Names 2, 3, 5 and 7 of the Reforms Committee announced by you should stand and you should accept on behalf of the Rajkot Rajkiya Prapa Parishad the following names:
   1. U. N. Dhebar
   2. P. P. Anada
   3. V. M. Shukla
   4. J. H. Joshi
   5. S. V. Modi.

The underlying motive of this suggestion is that the Parishad should have a majority on its side.

Shri U. Dhebar should be appointed as President of the Committee.

4. You should appoint three or less than three officials as guides and advisers to the Committee. They should be such as I could accept on behalf of the Parishad. They should have no vote in the proceedings of the Committee.
5. You should issue instructions to the heads of the several departments of the State to furnish to the Committee such papers, figures and other material and assistance as it may need. You should appoint for the use of the Committee suitable quarters in the Secretariat.
6. My advice is that the advisers whom you may appoint in terms of clause 4 should form the Executive Council and that Council should be responsible for the management of the State in the spirit of the notification of the 26th December so as not to do anything likely to be injurious to its main purpose. One of them should be the President of the Council. You will unhesitatingly endorse the actions of the Council. If you deem it fit to appoint other persons than the advisers of the Committee as Councillors, the appointment should be made in consultation with me.

The Committee should commence its proceedings on the 7th inst. and finish them by the 22nd inst. The enforcement of the recommendations of the Committee should take place within seven days of their being in your hands.

7. The Satyagrahi prisoners should be discharged to-morrow. Fines and execution orders should be stopped and fines already collected and confiscations should be returned.

I gather from the conversation with Mr. Gibson that he will not interfere with whatever you may do in connection with the notification of the 26th December.

If you cannot see your way to accept my suggestions before noon to-morrow, my fast will commence from that time and will continue till after acceptance.

Thakore Sahib's Reply

Amarsinhji Secretariat,
Rajkot State
3rd March 1939.

My dear Mahatma Gandhiji,

I received your letter yesterday and noted the contents with greatest regret. As you have already been assured that the notification No. 50 which I published on 26th December will stand good. The suggestions you make regarding personal of the Committee are not in accordance with the terms of that notification, and I do not feel justified in accepting them or your other suggestions. The responsibility of ensuring that the Committee shall consist of suitable members truly representative of various interests of the State rests on me as Ruler of Rajkot, and it is a responsibility of which cannot divest myself. In the best interests of my State and my people it is impossible for me to allow anyone else to have the final decision in a matter of such vital importance. As I have previously assured it is my earnest hope that the Committee may be able to start work in a calm atmosphere at the earliest possible moment so that there may be no delay in introducing such reforms as may be found to be necessary.

Yours sincerely,
DHARMENDRASINH

Adds Fuel To The Fire

Commenting on the Thakore Saheb's reply Gandhiji said (March 3):

"I am sorry for this reply. I cannot help saying that the Thakore Saheb has been badly advised. The reply adds fuel to the fire. Considerations urged in the letter became irrelevant when he gave the following note to the Sardar: 'Agreed seven members of the Committee mentioned in clause 2 of the said announcement of this date are to be recommended by Sardar Patel and they are to be nominated by us.'

The language is unequivocal and emphatic. The Thakore Saheb, in giving that note, divested himself of the responsibility of choosing the nominees. The responsibility of nomination rests with the Thakore Saheb, but the nomination is conditioned by the fact that the names had to be recommended by the Sardar. Therefore the responsibility for making suitable recommendations devolved upon the Sardar and that devolution took place at the will of the Ruler of Rajkot.....If the Thakore Saheb's letter is the last word, my fast has to continue to the end of my time on this earth. I shall undergo the ordeal, I hope, with a cheerful heart, and I know also that what may not take place in my lifetime will take place without the shadow of a doubt after the sacrifice."

All attempts of Gandhiji to bring about a peaceful settlement proved futile. Consequently Gandhiji undertook his grim resolve and commenced his fast on March 1.

GIBSON'S LETTER TO MAHATMA

On March 7, Mr. Gibson, the Resident, communicated the following letter of the Viceroy to Gandhiji:—

My Dear Mr. Gandhi,

I wired your reply to the Viceroy yesterday and I am now instructed to convey the following message to you from His Excellency:

"Thank you very much for your message which I have just received. I understand your position.

"It is clear from what you tell me that what counts with you essentially in this matter is your feeling that there has been a breach of faith. I realise that doubts may be entertained as to the meaning which should be attached to the Thakore Sahib's notification as amplified by his subsequent letter to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, and it seems to me that the best way in which these doubts can be resolved is to refer their interpretation to the highest judicial authority in the land, that is to say, the Chief Justice of India. I would therefore propose, with the consent of the Thakore Saheb, which I understand is forthcoming, to consult this high authority, as to the manner in which the Committee should be composed in accordance with the terms of the notification and the Thakore Saheb's letter referred to above. After this the Committee would be set up accordingly and it would further be provided that should any difference arise between the members of the Committee as to the meaning of any part of the notification on which they were to make recommendations, this question would also be referred to the same high authority whose decision would be final.

"I fully believe that this, combined with the Thakore Saheb's assurance that he will carry out the promises contained in his notification, and with my own assurance that will exert my influence to see that he does so, will be sufficient to allay any apprehensions which have assailed you and that you will join with me in feeling that every precaution has been taken to ensure fair dealing, and that you will allay the anxiety of your friends by abandoning any further strain upon your health.

"As I have already told you I shall be very glad to see you here and discuss matters with you, so that any misapprehensions may be removed."

Yours sincerely,
E. C. GIBSON.

Gandhiji's Reply

Dear Mr. Gibson.

I have received your kind letter, and as I wanted some points to be cleared you were good enough to come to me and discuss them. In my present state I want to conserve my energy and therefore I do not want to reduce them to writing. I want you please to wire the following message to His Excellency:

"I am grateful to you for your prompt reply which was delivered to me at 10-45 a.m. to-day. Although, naturally, it leaves several things unsaid, I regard your kind message as sufficient warrant for breaking the fast and ending the anxiety of millions who are following the fast with their prayers and such efforts as they can make to hasten a settlement.

"It is only proper for me to say that those things which are not mentioned in your message are not waived by me, but that I should expect satisfaction on them. They can, however, await mutual discussion. As soon as doctors permit me to undertake a journey to Delhi I shall do so.

"I thank you once again for taking up so promptly and so sympathetically the matter that necessitated my fast."

KISAN ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS

LAHORE, April 3.

The Kisan Satyagraha was continued to-day, when 42 arrests were made, bringing the total number of arrests to over 500.

Ninety-six Kisans who were arrested during the last two days were convicted to-day by local magistrates. Seventy-two of them were sentenced to four months rigorous imprisonment each and 24 to three months each. One person who tendered apology and was let off.—A. P.

A SHORT STORY

Indian Sign

BY RICHARD HILL WILKINSON

When they were children they called it the "Indian Sign." It was a feeling of inferiority and inadequacy that one person exercised upon another. If a man had the Indian Sign on you you couldn't hope to cope with him.

Curiously, when Hilma Saw Jake Hayford coming towards her across the crowded floor she remembered her own childhood experience with the Indian Sign. When she was twelve and Jake fourteen and they both lived in Ashmont, Jake had the Indian Sign on her. She felt inferior and inadequate whenever he was around. It made her furious, even then, but she hadn't been able to shake off the feeling.

"Hilma, here's a curious looking guy who says he used to live in the same town with you. I've flatly told him that that shopworn type of artifice wouldn't get him an introduction, but he insists."

It was Kent Belmont grinning from ear to ear. Kent had brought Jake Hayford up to introduce him. Jake was looking at her intently, his eyes a little surprised, a little curious.

"Jake!" exclaimed Hilma cordially, extending her hand. "How are you? It's been years!"

"Exactly ten," said Jake Hayford. He began figuring on his fingers. "That would make you exactly 22. How are you, Hilma?"

And there it was. The Indian Sign. Brought about by Jake's confidence and his assurance. The way he figured and announced her age. Being that familiar. Being polite and charming at the same time.

Later, thinking about it, Hilma laughed aloud. It was so silly. So utterly ridiculous. Here she was the most popular the most sought after girl at Bayfront feeling inferior to Jake Hayford who wasn't half as good looking as the dozens of men who waited in line for dates with her.

When Jake called her that evening and asked her to go dancing with him she broke a date with Cal Roberts so she could accept. She was determined to prove to herself that that feeling of inadequacy was only in her imagination.

The evening was most successful. They went to the club to dance, and about everybody Hilma knew was there. She was cut in on dozens of times. It should have annoyed Jake, but it didn't. Around 11.30 he suggested that they drive down the coast and pick up a hamburger somewhere.

Somehow during that drive Jake directed the conversation into channels that concerned himself, and Hilma learned what a whooping success he'd been and that his prospects for the future were bright. He didn't, as she expected, try to kiss her, even when he said good night. Up in her room Hilma felt the old inferiority coming over her a hundred fold. He was a great success and very sure of himself. He wasn't enough impressed by her own charm to even want to kiss her. The wretch!

Jake called again a couple of days later. He wanted her to go swimming with him and she went even though she had to break another date. It was too good an opportunity to miss. If she could do anything well it was swim. It wouldn't do any harm to show Jake how good she was.

Jake went so far as to compliment her casually. Then he climbed to the top landing on the diving tower and made as perfect a dive as she had ever seen swimming back to the float with an effortless and powerful crawl. Hilma didn't go near the water again. They sat on the sand and after awhile Hilma said, striving to sound light and amused: "You know, when we were children. I used to think you had the Indian Sign on me. I used to feel inferior and inadequate when you were around." She laughed, a little too gayly.

"Is that so?" said Jake, looking straight at her and smiling. Hilma could have scratched his eyes out.

And so, during the month that Jake was at Bayfront, they continued to go out together. Hilma determined each time to dispel once and for all the maddening sense of inferiority she continued to feel when he was around. They played tennis, and Jake beat her every set but one, which was worse than complete defeat for he gave the impression he was letting her win. They rode horseback, and Jake always gauged his speed, or seemed to, to accommodate her. They went roller skating and she fell down. Oh, she would have to fall down that day for the first time in her life!

"If he'd only kiss me!" she thought furiously. "If he'd only try to kiss me. All I want is one chance to rise above him."

The chance came on the last night of Jake's stay. He kissed her and, instead of rising above it, she wilted. And then Jake asked her to elope with him. He said he was mad with love for her and would she run away and marry him right then and there. Tonight!

The whole thing was a vague, delicious memory in Hilma's mind. A week later she realized that a lot had happened, that she and Jake were married and living in New York and she was happier than she had ever believed possible. Yet——oh, curses.——it had all been Jake's doing. She still felt inferior.

There had to be an end to this Indian Sign business. She couldn't go on forever feeling this way. Two years later, her chance came.

"Jake," she said to him solemnly one day, "you've had the Indian Sign on me ever since we were kids. Well, right now you're through. At last I've found something that you can't do; something where I'm tops and you don't rate at all, and couldn't if you wanted to. By jinks, I'm going to have a baby!"

She did and felt quite superior and adequate about it and Jake—Jake tried to feel important, but didn't get very far.

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Goans And Prohibition

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—There is an impression abroad that the Goan Community in Bombay is against the scheme of Prohibition that is going to be launched shortly in the City. What has lent colour to the impression is the futile propaganda that a handful of interested persons have been carrying on. These people have a stake in the drink business and stand to loose heavily by the introduction of the proposed measure. They are, therefore straining every nerve and sinew uselessly to arrest its coming into operation.

But the bulk of the Goans in the City are whole-heartedly in favour of the abolition of drink, and are quite convinced that it will lead, at the cost of a little immediate inconvenience, to a rise in the standard of living, to greater efficiency in labour and to a greater degree of material happiness.

There is one fact, however, that has to be brought to the notice of the powers that be. As a result of the introduction of Prohibition about 5,000 Goans, approximately, will be thrown out of employment. Most of them depend for their living on the sale of alcoholic drinks. These men have not been trained to any trade or craft and on losing their jobs, they will be practically stranded with absolutely no chance of securing employment of any kind.

I would like to commend to Government the suggestion that some provision should be made for them. A few of them for instance could be absorbed in the Excise department in which an increased number of men is being recruited at present.

If this matter is taken in hand and some attempt is made to relieve the plight of these unfortunate men, I feel sure it will go a great way towards ensuring further support of the Goans to the scheme of Prohibition and even to the entire Congress policy, the high ideals of which have struck respondent chords among many who matter in the Goan Community in Bombay.—Yours, etc.

M. ALMEIDA,
Secretary, Gomantak Praja Mandal

CUT IN SALARIES

Allahabad Congressmen's Move

ALLAHABAD, April 3.

The Congress Party in local Municipal Board has tabled sensational resolutions drastically cutting down the scale of salaries of the Board's Employees. The resolutions are coming up for discussion at the Board's meeting on April. 5.

The salary of the Executive Officer is to be cut down from Rs. 750 to Rs. 350; that of the Municipal Engineer from Rs. 550 to Rs. 250; that of the water works Engineer from Rs. 440 to Rs. 250 per month.

Not only these officers but employees drawing Rs. 100 or less also are subjected to drastic cuts

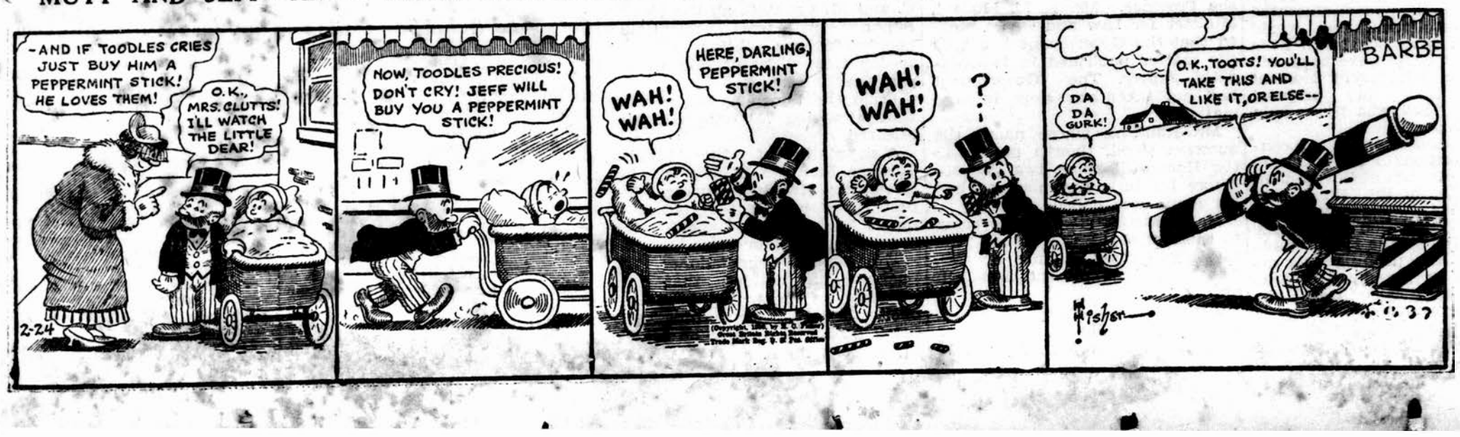
Akkalkot Ban Lifted

(From Our Correspondent.)

MIRAJ, April 3.

Mr. B. V. Shikhare, General Secretary, Deccan States People's Conference, has been informed by the Diwan of Akkalkot State that ban on his entry in the State has been withdrawn from 1st April by the order of Rajasaheb.

MUTT AND JEFF—And If Toodles Doesn't Like That, He'll Have to Go on W. P. A. By BUD FISHER


-AND IF TOODLES CRIES JUST BUY HIM A PEPPERMINT STICK! HE LOVES THEM!
O.K., MRS. CLUTTS! I'LL WATCH THE LITTLE DEAR!
NOW, TOODLES PRECIOUS! DON'T CRY! JEFF WILL BUY YOU A PEPPERMINT STICK!
WAH! WAH!
HERE, DARLING, PEPPERMINT STICK!
WAH! WAH!
?
DA DA GURK!
O.K., TOOTS! YOU'LL TAKE THIS AND LIKE IT, OR ELSE--
BARBE
2-24
Fisher
'37

When Mayor Is Called To Settle Family Feuds And Divorce Proceedings

SULTAN CHINOY ON STRANGE EXPERIENCES DURING HIS MAYORAL CAREER

Mr. Sultan Chinoy, Mayor of Bombay, in the course of a talk broadcast from All-India Radio, Bombay, under the title: "I Hand Over," said:—

It was in 1923 that I had the honour and the privilege to acquire for India and Burma the Patent Rights of the Marconi Company, and in 1927 the Bombay Broadcasting Station was established. The opening ceremony was performed by His Excellency Lord Irwin (now Lord Halifax) and on that occasion I had the pleasure of addressing listeners from this Station in my capacity as Managing Director of the Company. This was nearly 12 years ago.

To-day I stand before the microphone to address you as Mayor of Bombay and to say a few words of farewell to you all on the eve of my relinquishing the Mayoral office, which I have had the privilege to occupy for the past year.

Little did I realise when, about this time last year, I was elected to the Chair of the Corporation, what grave and great responsibilities I was called upon to assume.

Constitutionally, the Mayor is the presiding authority at Corporation meetings and within the bounds of statute and the rules framed by the Corporation, regulates the proceedings at these meetings. Beyond this, he has few, if any, powers and yet, custom and tradition, aided by the goodwill of the citizens of Bombay, have endowed this office with tremendous influence and responsibility. The result is that there are constant calls on his time and attention from all quarters.

No gathering of civic importance is complete without the Mayor's presence. Annual Sports and Prize Distribution Ceremonies organised by educational institutions, sale of poppies on Armistice Day, Opening of Exhibitions, Messages to various newspapers and public meetings held to mourn the loss of the departed great—all claim his attention and energy.

His daily mail also brings to him varied fare e.g., applications for help to tide over financial difficulties, for settlement of a family feud or a domestic quarrel or divorce proceedings. Applications for employment can be numbered by the thousand and appeals to his charitable disposition—their number is legion. But above all these, I think the greatest strain falls on the Mayor's digestive powers.

WONDERFUL POWERS OF RESISTANCE

I really admire the wonderful powers of resistance which my predecessors must have possessed in this behalf and would therefore strongly advise my would-be successors to undergo a special course in gastronomic feats before they embark on this new venture.

The Mayor has no executive powers and yet be it said to the credit of the Municipal executive that, recognising the force of opinion both inside the Corporation and outside, the Executive show the greatest deference to the Mayor's wishes. The Mayor can hardly be blamed for any executive action even when it happens to excite the most bitter criticism in the Press, and yet more often than not he gets credit for all the glories of Municipal achievements during his tenure of office. It is therefore in the fitness of things that the uppermost thought in the Mayor's mind during the year of his Mayoralty should be the good of the city.

Bombay carries on its civic shield the proud motto of "Urbs Prima in Indis". It is the recognised Gateway of India and the tourist from the West gets his first real glimpse of the East from our city. But if the foreigner turns his eye to Bombay for his impression of India, so does the son of the soil. On the prosperity of Bombay depends the prosperity of the Province, and to a certain extent even that of the country.

Turning to the year that has gone by, I must first express my grateful thanks to merciful Providence for having spared us from any major catastrophe this year. Life in the country, in the Presidency, and in the City has run more or less on smooth lines.

Government gave the present Corporation an extra year to enable them to give effect to their schemes for widening the franchise and enlarging the electorate. Subsequently, they passed legislation bringing adult franchise into force from the year 1942. The Councillors, on their part, have taken full advantage of the extra lease of life and have pushed forward their schemes for the welfare of the City.

Full effect has been given to the order passed in the previous year relating to the fixing of a minimum wage. The conditions of women and boys on the permanent schedule have also been improved. Great improvements by way of increased salaries and leave benefits have also been affected in favour of the menial staff of the drainage and other departments who are employed on hazardous work among very uncongenial surroundings.

The scheme for providing milk to under-nourished neady children in Municipal schools has been started from the beginning of this month. Necessary provision in the budget has also been made for schemes of slum clearance—a problem on which my predecessor Mr. Jamnadas Mehta laid special emphasis in his talk before this microphone about three years ago. It will now be up to my successors in office to see that what has been so happily inaugurated is carried to a successful completion.

I must thank you once again for the very great kindness shown to me during the year. It has been to me a year of great activity and of course of great pleasure and satisfaction too. While handing over the reins of this Office to whoever may be elected by the Corporation on Monday next, I shall pass on to him my one and only wish that in the years to come Bombay may continue to prosper as it has done in the past and that it may always be able to hold its head high not only as the first city in India but also as a great city in the international world.

TWO HOURS
MOONLIGHT CRUISING TO-DAY
BOMBAY'S POPULAR ATTRACTION
ENJOY THE MOONLIGHT PLEASURE
BY
OUR LUXURY MOTOR LAUNCH
FOR TWO HOURS FROM GATEWAY OF INDIA ON TUESDAY
the 4th April at 8 p.m. to 10 p.m.
WATCH FOR NEXT MOONLIGHT
Fare Re. 1/— Children Half
Phone: 21779.
INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAV. & TRADG. Co., Ltd.
Scindia House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Mapping India

Thirty-six Thousand Square Miles A Year: Survey Of India Activities

Although for the last few years surveys have been carried on at the rate of about 36,000 square miles a year and up to date a total of 11,71,649 square miles have been surveyed in India since 1950 the familiar coloured topographical maps of the Survey of India based on modern surveys, will not be available for the whole of India for several years more, says the General Report of the Survey of India for the year ending September 30, 1938, just published.

In 1905 a programme of modern surveys to cover the whole of India was decided on. It was then hoped that this would be completed in about 25 years. The war retrenchment measures, and a variety of other causes have, however, retarded progress and now thirty-three years after the inception of the original programme about thirteen years more are required to complete it if the present rate of progress is maintained.

AMAZING VARIETY

The main activities of the department continue to be topographical and an amazing variety of country was encountered. The field work of one party alone included parts of the higher Himalayas in the vicinity of Kamet, part of the plains of the United Provinces and the Central India States, and a semi-desert area on the northern shores of the Rann of Cutch.

In the Himalayas yaks and sheep were employed as baggage animal when coolies could not be obtained, while in the Rann of Cutch camels were the only practicable form of transport.

Those parts of the Rann of Cutch which are under water appear to be a veritable ornithologist's paradise and many thousands of flamingo and pelican and other birds were seen, while the drier country around teemed with sand grouse, and bustard and partridge were common.

Large scale air surveys were undertaken of the towns of Bettiah and Jamshedpur in Bihar in co-operation with the Indian Air Survey and Transport Company. The use of air survey in modern town planning is typical of what may well be described as the purely civil aspect of air survey. The increasing recognition given to its importance is indicative not merely of the interest taken in it but also of the development that is taking place in India.

Research into methods of air survey and its more military aspects are also being developed by the Survey of India in co-operation with the Army and Royal Air Force and air surveys were carried out of tribal areas of the North West Frontier not accessible to ground surveyors.

THE LIFE OF THE SURVEYOR

That the life of the surveyor even in the settled parts of the country is not free from the risk of accident is shown by the fact that one officer in Sikkim and a surveyor in Burma were both struck by lightning while at work. Owing to the nature of the positions on which survey stations often have to be fixed this is a danger to which the surveyor is particularly exposed. In Burma a survey 'khalasi' while at work in thick jungle was killed by a tiger, and another in the Himalayas was killed by a fall down an ice 'couloir'.

Co-operation with and assistance to explorers is an important activity of the Survey of India and during the year the results of an expedition by Mr. Eric Shipton and Mr. Michael Spender in the Karakoram mountains, Colonel Schomberg in the area east of Leh, and of Mr. F. Ludlow and Mr. Ronald Kaulback in the Assam Frontier Tracts and eastern Tibet were received for incorporation in existing maps.

Dr. Filchner the well-known German scientist and explorer on return from an adventurous journey in Central Asia during which he was held captive in Khotan for seven months also contributed the results of his magnetic and other observations to the Geodetic Branch at Dehra Dun.

This Branch of the Survey of India carried out the more purely scientific work of the department which included the prediction of tides at numerous places on the coast of India in addition to Rangoon and Aden, astronomical observations, primary triangulation and levelling of high precision and observations to determine the deviation of the plumb line and the force of gravity. The last named may seem to many to be of purely academic interest, but they have yielded results which are of great practical value to geologists and prospectors.

650,000 COPIES IN CALCUTTA ALONE

In its drawing and map reproduction activities in Calcutta alone, the Survey of India produced during the year over 650,000 copies of maps with a face value of nearly Rs. 5,00,000. These comprised 131 new publications and 380 reprints of regular departmental maps in addition to nearly 700 publications for other Government departments and public and private bodies.

Some idea of the magnitude of the work involved in keeping the maps up to date may be had from the fact that since the commencement of the 1905 survey programme 3,192 topographical maps have been published on the one-inch 958 on the half-inch and 324 on the quarter-inch to a mile scale. In addition large scale guide maps have been made of many important towns, and numerous small scale geographical maps have been compiled from the topographical maps. New editions of all these, brought up to date so far as possible with information from extra-departmental sources, are printed when stocks are exhausted and the total is being added yearly as the results of fresh surveys are published.

IMPROVING MAP PRODUCTION TECHNIQUE

Experiments in the Photo-Litho Office, Calcutta in the elimination of distortion in the paper used for planetable surveys and also for fair drawing 'originals' of published maps have met with some success and are being actively carried on. Other experimental work is also being carried out in the office on a system of "photo-lettering" whereby names will be photographically printed on bromide paper and stuck into position on the 'originals'. This system which has several advantages over the present one in which names are set up in printer's type and stamped on the originals, has been in use in Canada and United States of America for some years.

The Mathematical Instrument Office of the Survey of India turned out a large variety of optical and scientific instruments for use not only in the Survey Department but also in the Public Works Department, Army Railways and other Government departments. The output of this office which is the only place in India capable of manufacturing testing and repairing numerous kinds of precise scientific instruments has shown a steady increase during the last three years.

The arrangement whereby the Burma Government since separation has returned the services of the topographical party employed there before separation, was continued; and this party carried out nearly 4,000 square miles of surveys in addition to fair drawing and compilation of maps.

Bhavnagar Praja Parishad

Sardar Patel To Preside Over Sessions On 29th And 30th April

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, April 3.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the Bhavnagar Praja Parishad was held last evening in Dasha, Mr. Vanda Harjivandas Mehta presided. Mr. Laxmidas Dani placed before the meeting a report of the work done by deputations in Mahals and Bombay as Sardar Patel informed the Parishad office from Delhi yesterday accepting presidentship, he was duly elected unanimously. Mr. Dolatrai Vakil was elected chairman of the Reception Committee. Mr. Nagarsheth Vrajlalbhai Dr. Thakker, Virubhai Desai, Abdulla, Kamdar, Sharifbhai and four others were elected as vice-presidents. Mr. Dani Vrajlal Vohra, Karimbhai Kagdi, Chulal Kagdi, Babubhai Jivraj and Himatlal Manilal Patel were elected as secretaries. An executive committee of fifty prominent persons including the office bearers was formed. The Committee is composed of all distinguished merchants, pleaders, doctors, and public workers. The Executive Committee was empowered to form sub-committees and do all necessary work regarding the Parishad. The 29th and 30th of April were fixed for session. The first meeting of the executive meets this evening. About six hundred members of the Reception Committee have been enrolled and it has been resolved to enrol one thousand members in all within a few days.

The programme of tour in the Mahal villages will be chalked out.

Hijarat From Jaipur

Govt. Statement On Muslim Activities

JAIPUR, April 3.

The following communique has been issued by Jaipur Government:—

"It has been credibly reported that certain Muslims of Jaipur city propose to do "Hijrat" on the 2nd April and to proceed by road from Jaipur to Delhi as a protest against the recent decision of the Jaipur Government regarding the Johari Bazaar Mosque.

This decision, whilst refusing a fresh enquiry into the unfortunate clash between the police and the Muslim congregation on the 27th January last, offered financial assistance to the sufferers and accepted the claim to a wider entrance to the mosque. At the same time, His Highness was prepared, in order to reduce the chances of communal tension in future, to offer a free site and give the funds to build a proper Jame Masjid in the city, if the congregation agreed not to overflow into the public thoroughfare from the Johari Bazaar mosque. This offer was not, however, accepted.

Meanwhile, the local Muslims threw over their previous spokesmen and refused to negotiate through them. There is good reason to believe that this has been done under the influence of certain political association outside the State which do not wish for a peaceful solution. These influences have been responsible for misrepresentations of the Jaipur Government's decision and for including in their demands the release of twelve persons who are under trial for criminal offences in connection with the clash with the police. These influences have also raised into a temporary position of leadership certain persons, whose status hardly justifies such promotion. These persons are not prepared to be reasonable. They are not recognised or supported by the more educated section of the Muslim community.

It is not possible for the Jaipur Government to use anything but persuasion in order to prevent a number of uneducated persons from being led into unnecessary discomfort and suffering. This persuasion has been persistently exerted from the 14th March till the present date. It appears unfortunately to have failed.

It is equally impossible for the Jaipur Government to allow themselves to be diverted from a carefully considered and fully justified course of action by such overt threats. They also much regret that the Committee appointed to examine applications for financial assistance has been practically boycotted. It is not clear what interests such action serve.—A. P.

C. P. CABINET'S DECISION

No Grant To B. P. Scout Association

NAGPUR, (By Mail)

His Excellency Sir Francis Wylie, Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar, has made a donation of Rs 1,000 to the Central College for Women, Nagpur.

His Excellency has also given a donation of Rs. 200 to the C.P. and Berar Depressed Classes Education Society, a sum of Rs. 100 to the Red Cross Welfare Committee Nursery School at the Sardar Infant Welfare Centre, Nagpur and Rs. 50 to the Orphan Depressed Classes Girls Hostel, New Shukrawari, Nagpur.

The Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar has nominated Thakur Chhedilal, M.L.A., the Hon'ble Mr. Brijlal Biyani Member, Council of State, and Mr. M. Y. Shareef, M.L.A., on the Executive Council of Nagpur University.

The Congress Ministry of the Central Provinces and Berar has abolished the grant of Rs. 12,000 to the Baden Powell Scout Association.

It is understood that a Village Panchayat Bill will be introduced in the ensuing session of the Provincial Assembly, which will radically change the administration of the villages and will make the office of the Honorary Magistrate wholly unnecessary.

Damage to the extent of Rs. 25,000 was sustained when fire broke out on Thursday night in a Timber Depot in Itwari. The fire brigade, after fighting for two houses, could, with great difficulty bring the fire under control.

His Excellency the Governor accompanied by Lady Wylie, Major J. H. Cassar, M. C. Military Secretary and Mr. R. W. Stephenson, Aide-de-Camp will leave Nagpur on April 7, for Pachmari, the summer Capital of the Central Provinces and Berar.

Market For Indian Drugs

How Imports Can Be Reduced: Vast Supplies In Himalayas

Samples of valuable commercial drugs of Kashmir Hills have recently been acquired for exhibition in the Industrial Section of the Indian Museum (Botanical Survey of India). Most of these drugs have to be imported at present though if cultivated and manufactured in India they could meet all the requirements of the country.

One of these is Atropa Belladona which grows in the Himalayan ranges at altitude of 8,000 to 12,000 ft. In past years considerable quantities of the drug were exported from, and finished medicinal preparations imported into, India but in recent years Indian pharmaceutical firms have begun manufacturing certain preparations of this potent drug. Its export has consequently decreased.

Indian Rhubarb or 'Revandchini' (Rheum emodi) is found growing wild in various parts of Nepal and Sikkim at altitudes of 4,000 to 12,000 ft. The Indian Rhubarb is as good as the Rhubarb imported from China.

Podophyllum emodi or 'Papra' (Hind.) is a small herbaceous plant in great demand by drug manufacturers. It is found growing wild from Sikkim Himalayas to the North West Frontier.

As the local drug is indiscriminately collected and prepared, the American drug, Podophyllum Peltatum, is still in demand by the Indian manufacturers. Their is little uniformity of strength of the active principle in the drug collected in India. Its systematic cultivation may pay the investor, for the Indian product is much superior to the American species in strength of active principle.

Source Of Santonin

Artemisia or 'Kirmala' (Hind.) is the source of the valuable drug Santonin. The plant with a number of varieties is found growing in Kurrum Valley and in Kashmir and one of them—Artemisia maritima—has been found to contain the valuable drug Santonin. This plant is waiting for an enterprising manufacturer.

Another plant which is reported to be found growing wild in Kashmir Hills is Hyoscyamus niger or Khorasani Ajowan. Recently brought under cultivation, it gives the required percentage of alkaloid and has a good prospect of competing with the imported material provided the prices are kept low.

Indian Valerian or Valeriana Wallichii grows wild in the mountain ranges extending from Kashmir to Bhutan at altitudes ranging from 4,000 to 12,000 ft. If properly collected, it can replace the imported rhizomes of Valeriana officinalis.

Commonly known as foxglove, Digitalis purpurea was formerly imported into India, but in recent years the plant has been extensively cultivated in Darjeeling and Kashmir Hills and India has now little need of importing this valuable drug from abroad.

Oil of Juniper

The oil obtained from the berries of Juniperus communis and another species—J. macropoda—is of importance in pharmaceutical trade. At present most of the oil is imported into India and it is worth while exploring commercial possibilities of this drug plant. The plants are found in plenty in the Western Himalayas.

A herbaceous plant and its seeds, Plantago ovata or 'Isabghul,' are in great demand. The plant grows in lower hills as well as in Punjab and Sind plains. A large quantity of the seeds is still imported into India, but by judicious cultivation India can meet her own needs.

The plant Surinjan or Colchicum luteum is extensively found in the western temperate Himalayas, and the drug forms a good substitute for the official drug—the corms of Colchicum autumnale not reported as yet from any part of India.

Aconitum chasmanthum grows abundantly in Kashmir. The root is regarded as an Indian substitute for the European drug obtained from Aconitum napellus.

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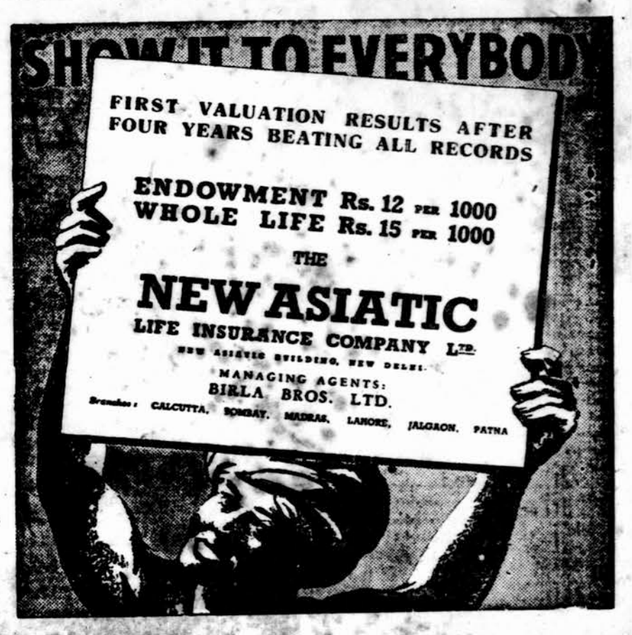


INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

(Continued from page 6)

dustries, it is certain that we can produce several kinds of manufactured goods within the country, and thus be independent of foreign supplies. The example of the magnificent and unparalleled development of the Sugar Industry, which rendered the country self-sufficient within a brief period of four years which prevented a drain of about 15 crores and still supplies the consumers with sugar at prices cheaper as compared with the pre-protection period, should give an impetus to any Government, having the welfare of the country at heart, extend the policy of protection to other industries, capable of development.

India has great potentialities of development of industries, and one unique advantage which it has is that of assured large market in the country for various manufactured goods.

Cottage Industries

While deciding upon great schemes of development of Industries, it should be borne in mind clearly that Cottage Industries have also a definite place in India's national economy, and their claims should be duly considered in any scheme of development.

The handloom industry, for instance, although it is not fully realised, even to-day produces about 26 per cent of the total consumption of piece-goods of the country 61 per cent being supplied by Indian Mills and 13 per cent by imported piecegoods.

The Handloom Industry is a remarkable instance of a village industry, which holds its own against modern machinery and equipment in the matter of production of cloth in competition with them.

It is essential, however, that such industries, which provided a subsidiary source of income to the villagers and contribute towards relieving unemployment, should be adequately protected both against the large-scale industries of the country and against foreign imports. For instance, the handlooms require protection against mills, which can be given by imposing restrictions on the mills not to produce certain kinds of cloth, which is the speciality of handlooms, by making it possible for them to obtain yarn of suitable quality at a satisfactory price, etc.

Various small industries, which are capable of development in this manner, with a little impetus from the State are suffering, partly due to defective marketing organisation for the sale of their goods, and I suggest, therefore, that this aspect of the question, namely, of distribution of manufactured goods, should receive due consideration in any scheme of development of industries. Marketing requires as much skill, if not more, as manufacturing of goods by machines. Particularly, such is the case in the case of smaller industries, which are greatly handicapped due to defective marketing arrangements for the sale of finished goods.

Balanced Development

With a proper balance of development of industries of the various types, as stated above, namely, large-scale, middle scale and small sized industries, there is no doubt that the problem of poverty, as also unemployment, in India can be tackled in an effective manner before-long

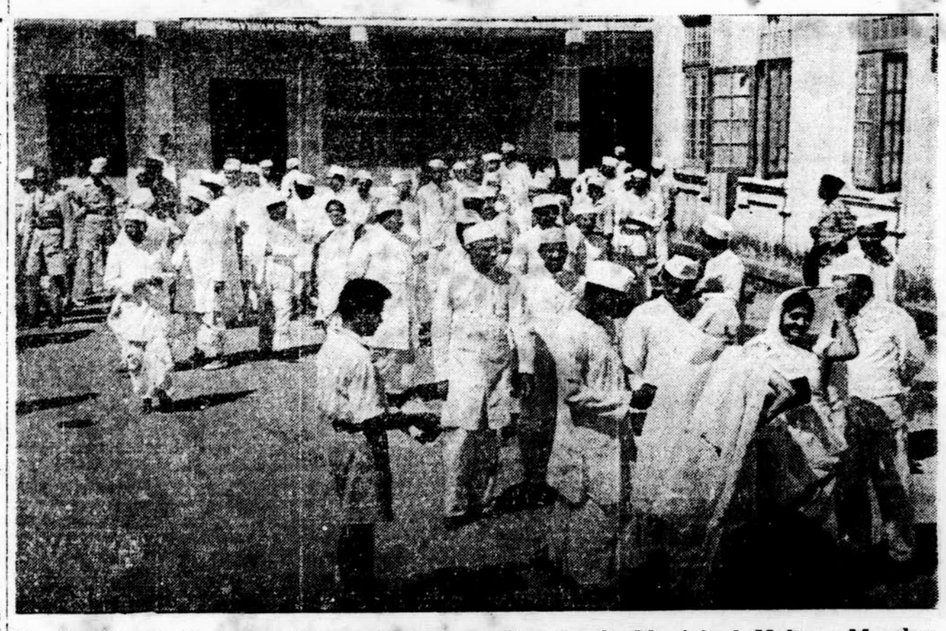
Let us hope that under the auspices of the Indian National Congress, there will be a comprehensive and co-ordinated Industrial plan for the development of various industries, and that various Provinces and Indian States concerned will work it out in harmony and close co-operation with each other. The Congress Ministers will deserve the thanks of the country when they are able to take suitable measures in consultation with industrialists for promoting new industries, big and small, in the country. If this is done, not only the question of unemployment among the general populace but also among the educated and middle classes, will be successfully remedied. It will also be possible to find new avenues of employment of energies of people in the commercial and industrial spheres, and we will thus be able to improve the standard of living, which is grievously low, as a result of the reduction of the pressure of land and of the creation of new wealth from development of industries.

PLAGUE ON THE INCREASE IN LUCKNOW

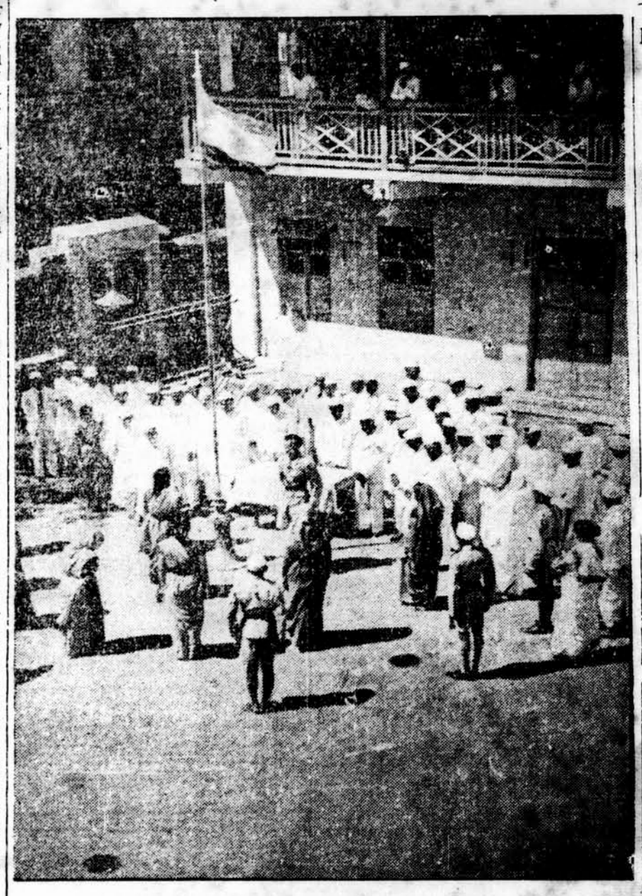
LUCKNOW, April 2.

There were 404 seizures and 276 deaths from plague during the week ending March 25, 1939, as compared to 295 and 191 respectively in the previous week. Necessary anti-plague measures are being carried out in all the infected areas. 12,208 anti-plague inoculations were given during the week.

There were 29 seizures and 11 deaths from cholera during the week against 13 and 1 respectively in the previous week.—United Press.



Newly elected Congress Corporators proceeding to the Municipal Hall on Monday.



Congress Corporators held a flag hoisting ceremony at the Congress House on Monday afternoon before attending the first meeting of the new Corporation.

U. P. Govt.'s Move To Improve Lot Of Inferior Govt. Servants

Pension Rules Revised; Provision Made For Grant Of Compensation

LUCKNOW: April 3.

The question of liberalization of the pension rules for inferior government servants had been engaging the attention of the United Provinces Government for some time past, as the maximum pension of Rs. 4 per mensem generally admissible to such servants was considered to be inadequate. The Government, says a "communique" issued by the Government, have accordingly framed revised pension rules for this class of inferior servants, whereby the maximum limit of pension has been raised to half pay or Rs. 7 per mensem, whichever is less in the case of those who were otherwise not eligible for a pension higher than Rs. 4 per mensem.

Besides, the new rules provide for the grant of a compensation or invalid pension after 25 years' service to an inferior servant, instead of after 30 years' service as hithertofore. A retiring pension will also be admissible to an inferior servant after rendering a service of 30 years and over.

The new rules come into force from April 1, 1939.

Government have also decided to liberalize the leave rules of inferior Government servants in the following two directions:—

(i) Permanent inferior servants will be allowed to accumulate earned leave on average pay at one-twenty second of the period spent on duty up to sixty days, instead of 30 days as at present. They will, therefore, now continue to earn leave for 44 months' service (instead of 22 months' as hitherto), and will be able to take leave on average pay for 60 days, if due, at any one time; and,

(ii) In addition to earned leave on average pay and leave on medical certificate on half average pay, permanent inferior servants will now be allowed leave on private affairs on half average pay for a total period of 12 months in the entire service, which will be admissible only after an inferior servant has rendered permanent service for five years. Further, the leave on private affairs will be earned at one-eleventh of the period spent on duty reckoned in terms of leave on half average pay, subject to the condition that when the leave due amounts to 60 days expressed in terms of leave on half average pay, an inferior servant shall cease to earn such leave.

These rules will have effect from April 1, 1939.—United Press.

Nasik Congress Committee

(From Our Correspondent).

NASIK, April 3.

Mr. V. N. Naik, M.L.A., was elected President of the District Nasik Congress Committee for the current year at a meeting of the Committee on Sunday night.

FLAG SALUTATION AT CONGRESS HOUSE

Congress City Fathers March To Corporation

Dressed in spotlessly white Khadi, fifty Congress Corporators who were gathered in the Congress House compound this afternoon paid their homage to the National Flag before departing in a procession of cars to the Corporation Buildings to participate in the Mayoral election. A dozen Desha Sevikas sang the Vande Mataram as the leader of the Congress Municipal Party, Mr. Mathradas Tricumji, unfurled the flag. The function was witnessed by hundreds of citizens.

Addressing the Congress Corporators, Mr. Mathradas Tricumji said that they all stood united under the Congress banner and would continue to stand united as members of the Corporation. He urged the members of the Party to realise that by unity alone, they would be able to fulfil the trust reposed in them by the electorate.

Immediately after the ceremony, the Congress Municipal Party members entered a fleet of cars waiting outside the Congress House compound and drove in a procession to the Corporation Buildings.

(Continued from col. 7)

vey Committee. Mr. Trivedi's approach is scientific and therefore unbiased. It is expected that those in a position to help him in this useful piece of research will give him facilities to study the problem by giving him information or in other ways. Such help will be greatly appreciated."

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF GUJARAT

Experienced Research Scholar's Questionnaire

Mr. A. B. Trivedi, M. A. B. Com. of the School of Economics and Sociology, Bombay University, has issued the following questionnaire for his thesis on "The Industrial Development of Gujarat":—

I. What are the raw materials (agricultural produce, mineral resources, forest and marine products) produced in your territory which can be used for industrial purposes?

II. Which of these are being utilised for:—

i. Cottage Industries ii. Large Scale Production, and iii. Machine Production.

III. Please State:—

i. the Existing Industries, ii. the Dying Industries, and iii. the Extinct Industries in your tract and give reasons for their present condition.

IV. What according to you are the main hindrances in the way of the utilisation of the wealth of your tract?

How according to you can they be removed? Suggest under:—

i. Transport, ii. Finance, iii. Expert Guidance, iv. Skilled Labour, v. Competition, vi. State Monopolies and vii Other Measures.

V. Please describe the existing sources from which Industries get their finance.

To what extent are they adequate?

VI. Is proper publicity to the products of your territory given?

Suggest ways to improve the marketing of the same.

VII. What are the possibilities of new Industries in your tract?

VIII. What has been the policy of your Government regarding the Industrial Development of your territory? What active steps have been taken in this direction:—

(a) for Existing Industries and, (b) for New Industries?

IX. Has the co-operative method been tried for developing Industries in your area? Do you think that progress can be achieved by this method?

X. Is the State directly managing any Industry or granting monopolies to individuals in your tract? If so, what has been the experience?

XI. What is the nature of interstate tariff legislation round about your territory?

What are its repercussions?

Is a Customs Union feasible?

XII. State any other suggestions you can make regarding the development of a specific Industry or Industries in general, in Gujarat or in any part thereof.

Prof. C. N. Vakil, in introducing Mr. Trivedi, says:—

"Mr. A. B. Trivedi is engaged in the preparation of a thesis on "The Industrial Development of Gujarat" for the Ph.D. degree of this University under my guidance. Mr. Trivedi has practical experience of this kind of work, inasmuch as he has successfully done a similar piece of work for Kathiawar, and also obtained valuable experience by working as an investigator for Gujarat for the Bombay Economic and Industrial Sur-

(Continued in col. 5)

EXHAUSTED NERVES

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"I feel a different person."
"The benefit I derive from Sanatogen is amazing. In a very short time after taking it I feel a different person. For nervous complaints it is the only thing. For nervous stimulate for a time. After the effects have worn off one feels a thousand times worse For me, Sanatogen before anything."
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—Med. Echo.

Enjoy Life to the full with daily Sanatogen

When you feel listless and tired, unable to sleep or to concentrate on your work, there is usually one thing wrong with you—your nerves. Exhausted, starved nerves are a common penalty of the life we live to-day. Yet you can prevent nervous exhaustion—with Sanatogen.

Sanatogen builds new, healthy nerves and new, rich, strong blood. Daily Sanatogen gives you extra energy to enjoy every moment of a hard day's work, particularly in a warm country. Start your daily Sanatogen to-day—and remember, you will be following the advice of more than 25,000 doctors.

SANATOGEN
The True Tonic Food
Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars

Adjournment Motion Over Bannu Raid

Move To Censure Central Govt. Fails

NEW DELHI: April 3.

IN THE ASSEMBLY TO-DAY, THE PRESIDENT RULED OUT OF ORDER MR. QAIYUM'S ADJOURNMENT MOTION TO DISCUSS THE KIDNAPPING OF FIVE HINDUS FROM BANNU DISTRICT.

Before giving his ruling the President inquired if Bannu district was not in the Frontier Province, and whether, therefore, it was not the Provincial Government's responsibility.

Mr. Qaiyum submitted that frequent raids were a result of the Central Government's policy and the Provincial Government was a victim of the Central Government's inefficiency. The Central Government, therefore, deserved censure. The raids, the latest of which reported to-day, had definitely been attributed to transfer border tribesmen, had produced a state of alarm in the districts.

The President held, it was a Provincial matter and, in any case adjournment motions were not the best way of dealing with the activities of "these gentlemen, who were continuing their ordinary avocation of raiding." (Laughter). —A.P.

COAL MINES BILL IN ASSEMBLY

N. M. Joshi's Amendments Rejected

NEW DELHI, April 3.

The Assembly to-day, before lunch, concluded the general discussion on the Coal Mines (Stowing) Bill.

Mr. Brojendra Narayan Chaudhury, who continued his speech when the general discussion was resumed, emphasised the need for making some discrimination between the different mines. Otherwise, he said, it was possible that the better worked mines would be penalised, and the producers of the inferior type of coal would benefit at the expense of the producers of the better class of coal.

A DRASTIC MEASURE.

He also pointed out the danger to the smaller collieries which were likely to be driven out of existence. He, therefore, felt that the cess, if levied, ought to be from the producers of inferior quality coal and from those whose mines were more in need for stowing.

Mr. Kailash Behari Lal felt that Government was rushing through with the measure, instead of studying it deeply before introducing.

RANGA'S SUPPORT.

Professor Ranga wished that the Bill had been introduced a year ago. The provisions of the Bill, he declared, were long overdue. He admitted that it was rather hard to expect all mines to contribute equally to the cess fund, but, he pointed out, when national resources and the lives of workers were at stake no nice distinctions were possible. He criticised Government's partiality towards the mine owners as against the interest of the miners, and he hoped that Government would see its way to accept Mr. Joshi's amendment, to give at least one seat to a Labour representative on the board, which would be set up under the Bill, to administer the cess that would be levied. He also expressed his surprise at the Government not having given any representation on this board to Provincial Governments.

The House then passed the first reading and took up detailed consideration of the clauses of the Bill

JOSHI'S AMENDMENTS REJECTED.

The after lunch sitting of the House was occupied with the detailed discussion of the clauses of the Bill. Out of the ten amendments moved one was withdrawn while two moved by Mr. N. M. Joshi, were rejected.

The first amendment moved by Mr. Joshi to provide for labour representation on the board to administer the cess that would be levied was pressed to a division and rejected by 45 votes to 5 the Congress party remaining neutral. Mr. Joshi's amendment was supported by Prof. Ranga, who strongly protested against the one-sided representation which Government had proposed.

The House next accepted without a division an amendment moved by Mr. Baijnath Bajoria to reduce the maximum rate of cess from four annas to three annas (three annas) per ton.

The second amendment moved by Mr. Joshi sought to apply section eleven of the Indian Mines Act of 1923 with regard the composition of the committee of enquiry to consider any reference made on orders passed under the provisions of the Bill. Mr. Joshi urged a division on the amendment but when the chair directed those in favour of the amendment to stand up, only Mr. Joshi was found to favour the amendment.

The House had not concluded the detailed discussion when it adjourned to to-morrow.—A. P.

IMPORTS OF ARMS IN INDIA

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

Government desires it to be known that the rules regulating the procedure to be followed when arms are brought by travellers into British India for their own private use by sea apply also in the case of travellers arriving by air.

When a traveller who does not hold a licence to possess firearms in British India arrives in this country by air, he should obtain a licence from the District Magistrate, Karachi, or the District Magistrate of the District to which he goes, for any weapons which he is importing separately by sea into Bombay as unaccompanied luggage.

He should then send that licence to his agent in Bombay. The agent can then produce the licence and take delivery of the weapons. The weapons cannot be delivered to the owner's agent, except on the production of a licence; and only the owner of the weapon can obtain a licence for it.

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WRIGLEY'S

Contains No Animal Fat.

Ban On More Books Lifted

The Government of Bombay has cancelled its orders declaring the following publications to be forfeited:

(1) "The New English Teacher, Parts I and II" published by Yadnyeshwar Gopal Diksht and printed by Ravji Shridhar Gondalekar at the "Jagadhitechchu" Press, Poona.

(2) "Rashtirya Padyavali (Prabhat Pherichin Gani), Bhag 1 va 2" or "A collection of national songs (songs of the morning rounds), Parts 1 and 2", printed by B. N. Ambardekar at the Popular Printing Press, Bombay, 4, and published by Sitaram S. More, Bookbinding Shop, 222, Girgaum, Bombay.

(3) "Rashtriya Padyavali (Prabhatpherichin ganin), 2" or "A collection of national songs, (new edition) (songs of the morning rounds), 2", printed by Mangesh Narayan Kulkarni, at the Karnatak Press, 318A, Thakurdwar, Bombay, and published by Messrs. Bhave and Company, Booksellers, Thakurdwar, Bombay.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC AGENCIES LTD.

Total Units Generated

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:

12th Week (ended April 1st)—

1937	8,811,500
1938	13,183,500
1939	13,341,800

Total for 13 Weeks (1st January to date)—

1937	150,993,700
1938	182,842,000
1939	176,853,300

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, April 3.

The following are the maximum minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max	Temperature Min	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since 1st Nov.	Rainfall Difference to Normal
Agra	92	58	—	...	—
Amraoti	100	77	—	...	—
Akola	104	74	—	...	—
Ahmedabad	99	70	—	...	—
Ajmer	89	64	—	...	—
Ahmednagar	99	74	—	...	—
Ambala	85	60	—	...	—
Allahabad	91	65	—	...	—
Benares	87	66	—	...	—
Bareilly	91	61	—	...	—
BOMBAY	90	77	—	...	—
Bangalore	93	65	—	...	—
Bhopal	96	64	—	...	—
Baroda	102	60	—	...	—
Belgaum	96	68	—	...	—0.1
Bahawalpore	90	55	—	...	—
Bijapur	99	78	—	...	—
Bellary	100	73	—	...	—
Bhavnagar	101	70	—	...	—
Chittagong	92	76	—	...	—0.3
Calcutta	103	76	—	...	—0.1
Cuttack	106	73	—	...	—0.1
Cawnpore	95	67	—	...	—
Calicut	91	79	—	...	—
Colombo	88	76	—	1.0	+0.7
Cheerapunji	74	65	—	...	—0.6
Cocanada	96	73	—	...	—
Cochin	89	80	—	...	—0.2
Dehra Dun	82	52	—	...	—
Delhi	91	62	—	...	—
Dehra I. Khan	89	56	—	...	—0.1
Darjeeling	65	48	—	...	—0.1
Desa	97	65	—	...	—
Dalhousie	—	—	—	...	—0.3
Fort Sandeman	73	48	—	...	—0.1
Gorakhpur	93	67	—	...	—
Hyderabad (Dn.)	99	74	—	...	—
Hyderabad (Sd.)	96	65	—	...	—
Indore	96	62	—	...	—
Jhansi	94	66	—	...	—
Jubbulpore	93	65	—	...	—
Jacobabad	92	59	—	...	—
Jaipur	90	62	—	...	—
Karwar	-	-	—	...	—
Karachi	87	70	—	...	—
Kodaikanal	69	51	—	...	—0.4
Khandwa	103	69	—	...	—
Lucknow	93	62	—	...	—
Ludhiana	85	55	—	...	—0.2
Lahore	86	53	—	...	—0.1
Lyallpur	87	55	—	...	—0.1
Multan	91	59	—	...	—
Mysore	95	65	—	...	—
Madras	88	68	—	...	—
Marmagoa	88	78	—	...	—
Malegaon	102	68	—	...	—
Mussoorie	64	45	—	...	—0.1
Mahableshwar	86	68	—	...	—
Murree	60	45	—	...	—0.5
Mount Abu	78	61	—	...	—
Masulipatan	92	73	—	...	—
Mandalay	101	81	—	...	—
Mangalore	90	78	—	...	—
Meerut	—	—	—	...	—
Mercara	87	63	—	...	—0.1
Nagpur	103	75	—	...	—
Ootacamund	74	54	—	...	—0.1
Patna	91	69	—	...	—
Peshawar	82	39	—	...	—0.3
Poona	100	68	—	...	—0.1
Pachmarhi	86	60	—	...	—
Port Blair	86	70	—	...	—0.1
Port Blair	86	70	—	...	—0.1
Quetta	66	38	—	...	—
Ranchi	93	66	T	...	—
Rawalpindi	77	46	—	...	—0.2
Rangoon	97	76	—	...	—
Ratnagiri	86	77	—	...	—
Rajkot	97	65	—	...	—
Sialkot	83	57	—	...	—0.1
Srinagar	66	39	—	...	—0.5
Sholapur	102	77	—	...	—
Shillong	81	61	—	...	—0.3
Simla	54	44	—	...	—0.2
Surat	101	70	—	...	—
Salem	100	68	—	...	—0.1
Trichinopoly	99	71	—	...	—
Trivandrum	90	81	—	0.4	+0.1
Vizagapatam	94	76	—	...	—

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 3-4-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.004 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.3 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 89.9 degrees 2.2 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 77.4 degrees 3.4 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 70 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m NNW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 185 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 1

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 3-4-39.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.02 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.81 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

HINDU FOUNDLING HOME

The management of the Hindu Foundling Home, Matunga, acknowledge with gratitude the following donations receive towards the maintenance of the Arbhakalaya conducted by the Hindu Deen Daya Sangh.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, M.L.A. Rs. 300; Mr. R. Rs. 76; Mrs. Vimala M. Setalvad Rs 151; Mr Nandulal Mehta Rs. 51; Mr Shambhulal Rs. 50; Mr. 'X' through Mr. Vinze Rs. 50; Mr. 'K' through Mr. Vinze Rs. 40; Mr. Hansraj Lilani Rs. 40; Mr. Karlekar Rs. 30; Mr. Shri Ram Rs. 25; Dr. Ramji Shah Rs. 20; Mr. Vaidya Rs. 15; Mr. Mangaldas Lavji Rs. 11; Mr. Chodalal Rs. 10; Mr. Vyas Rs. 10; Through the Medical Officer, Cama Hospital Rs. 10.

I COVER ANOTHER TOWN

(Continued from page 6)

to Chinatown. As late as 1921, that district, north of Calcutta, was quite a dangerous spot. In it there happened the sort of things one read about only in tough gangster books or saw in the movies. You might turn round just a moment too late and feel a knife sticking into your back. Just too bad would be the only comment. For that was the way of Chinatown. Now it's all altered. The thrill has gone. There only remains the squalor and the dirt and the stink of hides from the godowns. I met the premier Chinaman of Calcutta, who runs the Nanking Restaurant. His father was a friend of Sir Charles Teggart. "The Nanking" is as clean a spot as any tip-top restaurant can be. It is a sort of Chinese Firpo in Calcutta. Only the food at Firpo's is a little better.

* * * *

But not more than a hundred yards away are some of the filthiest lanes I have seen for quite sometime. The authorities concerned would do well to rid the city of such slum areas, and erect in their place healthier and more hygienic roads and houses. There are in Chinatown innumerable clubs and tea shops. Mah-Jong is played in most of these little clubs and it's a tough affair. The Mah-Jong of the P. V. M. is only tiddly-winks compared with that. Also when you are a little tired of Mah-Jong, you can step into another room and smoke a few pills of opium and dream awhile till you are ready for another game. What I saw of opium smoking struck me as quite a fascinating affair. It was not the drug itself that was the attraction so much as the preparation. I was fortunate in seeing one of these men indulge in a little puff. First there was the making of the pill out of liquid opium. Then the filling of the pipe-bowl, then the leaning on the porcelain head-rest and finally the draw. That was all I saw. But I knew that my imagination would not take me as far as his would that night.

* * * *

One other side of Calcutta and its people must be mentioned. For they are human too. I mean the women of the red-lamp areas. Prostitution in Calcutta is still very blatant. The women divide themselves chiefly into three classes. The Indian women, the Anglo-Indian and the French colony. The latter are the more expensive variety and live in little houses, gaily lit and gaudily decorated in an area known as Kreyer Road. You drive through it quite calmly and they say hullo to you from their verandahs. The better class of Anglo-India houses are in a side-street known as Acre Lane. Well that is Anglo-India with no frills on. That's all. Then come the Indian women and these present an interesting problem. One gets the impression that a great majority of these are victims of circumstances. Orthodoxy in India being what it is, has driven these women to prostitution because of one mistake. Usually they are girls who are brought to Calcutta by a wolf in sheep's clothing and then sold to a procuress. This is different from the French women and the Anglo-Indians, who are doing in most cases out of choice and for an easy living.

* * * *

What was most interesting was the existence in Calcutta of Japanese women, who have their own little brothel. It was very amazing to find that with all the Chinamen in Calcutta there was not a single Chinese prostitute. But that there were scores of Japanese. And they tell us that Japan is the more civilised country! I suppose civilisation has its price too.

* * * *

So that as I look back on it, I feel I have covered Calcutta from various possible angles—the Prime Ministers, the politicians, the people, the policemen, the parasites, the prostitutes, the pimps. Peace be on them. It takes all kinds to make a world.

Case Against Cotton Exchange Directors

The case in which seven Directors and members of the Indian Cotton Exchange Ltd. stand charged under the Gaming Act, came up for further hearing before Mr. W. K. Mankar, at the Mazagaon Police Court, Bombay, on Monday afternoon.

Sub-Inspector Gavade was cross examined at length by Mr. Balubhai Desai.

The case has been adjourned to Tuesday.

Fields and Factories

I.T.U.C. TO MEET IN ZURICH

Next Session In July

The Eighth Congress of the International Federation of Trade Unions will be held in Zurich from the 5th to 8th July next, with the following agenda: (1) Opening speech by the President, W. M. Citrine: (2) Election of the Credentials Committee and other Congress Committees: (3) General Report on Activities for 1936 to 1939, moved by Schevenels, the General Secretary: (4) The Trade Union Movement and the campaign to cope with trade slumps. Unemployment and the reduction of hours of work (rapporteur, C. Mertens): (5) Plan of action for peace. Programme to settle questions which are in dispute between the peoples, and which threaten peace (rapporteur, L. Jouhaux): (6) Problems of Trade Union strategy and policy. The place of the Trade Union Movement within the State (rapporteur, Evert Kupers): (7) Discussion of motions introduced in accordance with Article 29 of the Statutes (which have to be lodged two months before the Congress): (8) Elections (Article 34.g. of the Statutes): (9) Determination of the rate of affiliation fees (Article 34 e. and Article 37) (10) Date and place of the next Congress (Article 34.h.).

Various other meeting will be held in connection with the Congress. The Executive of the IFTU will meet in Zurich on the 3rd July, and on the 4th July the ordinary General Council meeting and conference of the IFTU Executive with the International Trade Secretariats will take place. This latter meeting will again deal with the possibilities of constant collaboration between the IFTU and the ITS on a firmly determined basis of organisation, and will also consider the matter of boundary disputes and the fundamental question of whether the replies of National Centres or those of the Trade Secretariats are to serve as the basis for the IFTU'S reports to the International Labour Conference.

Immediately after the Congress, the Fourth International Conference on Workers' Education will be held in Zurich on the 10th and 11th July, with the following agenda: (1) Opening address by Comrade Stolz, Assistant Secretary of the IFTU: (2) The field of workers' education (rapporteurs, Mme. Lefranc and Gunnar Hirdman): (3) Training of tutors: (4) Workers' education in Switzerland (rapporteur, H. Neumann): (5) Preparations for the study conference of leaders of workers' educational organisations (rapporteur, G. Stolz).

Improving Agriculture

New Ragi Threshing Machine

Among the agricultural crops of Mysore State, ragi takes the first place in the order of importance with an area of about 2,200,000 acres and yielding over 62 lakhs of pallas (100 seers). These figures indicate what a prominent part ragi plays in the rural economy of the State. In view of this, improvements over age-old methods of cultivation, harvesting and threshing are constantly engaging the attention of the authorities.

One such step is the invention of a ragi threshing machine which is a remarkable improvement over the present antiquated methods adopted by raiyats. This machine was tested in the Habbal Farm by the Agricultural Engineer and demonstrated at the Rural Welfare Centre during the recent visit of His Excellency the Viceroy. Further a field test was made this season on the estate of a leading landowner at Kyalasanahalli. The total quantity of ragi obtained was 13,676 seers in about 48 working hours. Thus it can be seen that this machine will be of great benefit for raiyats who can get their harvested crop threshed clean in a very short time as against the usual laborious process with roller on prepared ground space. Besides, the cost of getting their ragi threshed will be much less than what it is now. Owing to the efficiency of the new machine, there are already enquiries from small capitalists who are desirous of putting up such a machine on hire. Big landlords will also find the use of the machine very efficient in dealing with large turnover.

TECHNICAL DETAILS

The technical details of the working of the machine are as follows: The principle of working is firstly to pass the harvested crop of ragi between a rotating drum and a stationary cover with iron projections. The grains are dislodged and the grass is carried forward on to a reciprocating table with perforations which moves the grass forward and any grain still available is passed through the perforations. The grain with a certain amount of husk and other extraneous matter passes down to sieves with different size mashes which also reciprocate, the clean ragi is discharged at the lowest point through a spout. The husk with some ragi is discharged at a spout a little higher. This is fed back to the beater drum to extract the grain still available and the husk and dust are blown away by a rotary fan which can be adjusted to give the required draught. The straw obtained is beaten soft and is in a fit condition for cattle feeding.

The cost of the machine is about Rs. 750.

Jyoti Mitra Mandal Welcomes Prohibition

Mr. A. E. S. Iyer, Secretary, Prohibition Propaganda Board, writes:—

The Managing Committee of the Bombay Jyoti Mitra Mandal passed the following resolution on the 18th March, 1939:

"That this Managing Committee of Bombay Jyoti Mitra Mandal congratulates the Bombay Congress Ministry for their sincere efforts for introducing "Prohibition" in the Province at large and City in particular, at a loss of a large amount of revenue and the risk of being unpopular amongst certain selfish class and assures them of full co-operation and support of the Bombay Jyoti Mitra Mandal in the achievement of this noblest aim."

Genuine Khadi

Mr. Purshottam Kanji, Hon. Secretary, A. I. S. A., Bombay Branch, writes:—

It is really unfortunate that there are some merchants, who think it proper to exploit the credulity of the Khadi-loving public by selling some cloth which they term Khadi. This has made it necessary for Gandhiji and the Working Committee to warn the public from time to time, asking the people to buy genuine Khadi only from such Bhandars as are certified by the A. I. S. A.

You will certainly buy Khaddar during the National Week; but make sure you buy the genuine stuff.

The Working Committee passed the following resolution at Haripura in this connection:—

"This Committee notes with satisfaction the policy adopted by the All-India Spinners' Association ensuring adequate wages to spinners and other artisans engaged in the production of Khadi and the steps taken by it in that behalf and calls upon all Congressmen and the public in general to give full co-operation in making this policy a success by purchasing only the Khadi which is certified by the All-India Spinners' Association."

The following are the only certified Khadi Bhandars in Bombay City:—

(i) Khadi Bhandar 396, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

(ii) Khadi Bhandar, Branch No. 1, Azad Bhavan, Musjid Bunder Road, Mandvi.

(iii) Khadi Printing and Dyeing Works, Khadi Shop, 95A, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4.

(iv) Gandhi Seva Sena (sale Section), 489, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

(v) Maharashtra Charkha Sangh Khadi Bhandar, Dadar (B. B. and C. I.), Bombay.

(vi) Khadi Sales Depot, Matunga (G. I. P.) Bombay.

Buy Khadi at reduced rates during the 'National Week' till the 16th April.

BHINWADI FAIR

The annual fair of Hazarat Pir Khaja Syed Diwanshah Saheb Kadri's Dargah at Bhinwadi District, Thana, will be held to-day (Tuesday), when the Sandal ceremony will be performed. The fair will continue for four days.

BOMBAY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA CONCERT

The third concert of the Season was held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall yesterday evening when Lady Lumley attended. The selection of items for the evening was brilliant. Massenet's "Phedre Overture" gave a good start with its robust passages. Faure's "Pavane" gave a good contrast with its delicate, subdued music in Rondo form. Tschaikowsky's Ballet Suite "Casse-Noisette" generally known as the Nutcracker Suite was an item looked forward to by many, as its music has an unfailing appeal which cannot be diminished by repeated performance of this popular suite. The violins came out exceptionally clear in the Miniature Overture followed by the Wood Wind March. The Oriental atmosphere and Brass striking up in the March. The Oriental atmosphere of the Arabian Dance was effectively rendered by the clarionets, bassons and cellos, followed by the plaintive Chinese Dance and the melodious Reed Pipe Dance. The enchanting theme of the Flower Valse gave full scope to the horns, and closed a brilliant rendering of the Suite by Mons. Craen.

The second half started off with Turina's Symphonic Poem "La Procession Del Rocio" introducing the warmth and colour characteristic of the Latin races. A very mixed number exhibiting the prolific tendencies of the composer. After Holst's "St. Paul's Suite" the programme closed with Johann Strauss' "Kaiser Waltz" which, according to the programme notes, needs no apology as a fine finishing touch to a brilliant evening's performance.

SHERLEY'S DOG BOOK

Firstly, it is a complete and reliable guide to the breeding, rearing, feeding, training and showing of dogs. Secondly, it gives expert Veterinary advice on paper, for it tells you exactly what to do in canine illness—explaining how you can diagnose the complaint and telling you the correct remedy. It advises also the correct procedure to adopt following the various accidents to which dogs are liable. Thirdly, it is attractively produced, and because it deals so fully and so authoritatively with the Friend of Man it is extremely interesting to read.

From all Bazaars, Chemists & Stores AS. 3 or Post Free AS. 4 from Muller & Phipps (India) Ltd., P.O. Box 773, Bombay.

A. F. Sherley & Co. Ltd., 16-18, Marshalsea Road, London

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(1.1139)

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON SIX POINTS UP

Prices Advance On London Stock Exchange

SPURT IN GILTS

Dollar Easy

BOMBAY, April 3.

NEW YORK COTTON

The cotton market still continued to rule dull and further developments are awaited. During the later part the better feeling was in evidence and prices moved up.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Markets were generally firm with moderate business. Kaffirs, Internationals and Oil shares ruled firm on Continental support.

Gilt-edgeds steadily improved.

Base metals were well supported.

Sterling and other European currencies moved against dollar.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1939
New York, April 3

Previous closing	7.84
To-day's opening	7.82
Difference	—02
To-day's closing	7.90
Difference	+06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1939
Liverpool, April 3

Previous closing	4.40
To-day's opening	4.44
Difference	+04
To-day's closing	4.38
Difference	—02

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 154
July August	Rs. 153-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, April 3

The trading on New York cotton market was dull pending Washington developments. The session opened with trading in July option at 7.82 i.e. two points lower than previous closing. Later the market witnessed some better feeling induced by better Liverpool advices and prices moved upward July touching 7.84.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, April 3

The market was closed to-night.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 3

May (8.05/8.05) 8.04/8.04
July (7.65/7.84) 7.82/7.82
October (7.55/7.55) 7.54/7.54

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, April 3

American May (4.55) 4.55
American July (4.40) 4.40
Egyptian May (6.55) 6.57
Egyptian July (6.62) 6.64

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS
London, April 3

Indian Pekoe (0.10 3/4) 0.10 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-5 1/4) 1-5 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-7 3/4) 1-7 3/4

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop April May (£24 5/8 sellers) £24 1/2 sellers
Dunlop April (£29 28 1/2
Lightning April (£26) £27 1/4

RUBBER

Spot (7 15/16 buyers) 8 1/16 value
Forward July September (8 1/16 buyers) 8 1/8 paid and buyers

Castorseed Bombay April/May (£10 1/2 sellers) £10 1/2 sellers
Linseed La Plata April (£12 9/16 sellers) £12 1/2 sellers
Linseed La Plata April (£11 3/16 sellers) £11 1/4 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal May (£10 9/16 sellers) £10 3/8 sellers

METALS

Tin (£215 buyers £215 1/4 sellers. Barely steady) £216 1/4 buyers £216 1/2 sellers. Very steady.
Lead (£14 5/16 buyers £14 3/8 sellers) £14 5/16 buyers £14 3/8 sellers. Steady
Electrolytic Copper (£48 1/2 to £49 1/2) £48 1/2 to £49 1/2
Iron (102) 102

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotations

Liverpool, April 3

The closing rate of May was 51 3/4d.

BANKER'S Clearing

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 31-3-1939 were as under:—

Number of cheques—1,04,317.

Amount of cheques—Rs. 18,45,72,985-6-10.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York, April 3

Previous closing	4.68 1/8
To-day's opening	4.68 3/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 5/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London, April 3

Previous closing	4.68.13
To-day's opening	4.68.15
To-day's closing	4.68.32

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS
London, April 3

Previous closing	176.76
To-day's opening	176.78
To-day's closing	176.76

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 3

London exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar quoted at 468.15 and gradually advanced to 4.68.43.

Franc opened at 176.78 and remained at this level without any movement either way.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16 sellers) 1-5 15/16 sellers
Paris on Bombay (13.204) 13.200
New York on Bombay (35.00) 34.99
Berlin on Bombay (87 1/4) 87 3/8
London on Milan (89.02) 89.05
London on Shanghai (0-8 1/4 nominal) 0-8 1/4 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (Nil) Nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold £7-8-6) £7-8-5
Silver (20d) 19 15/16d

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/4 to 1 3/8 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 3/8 per cent
4 months (1 3/8 to 1 1/2 per cent) 1 3/8 to 1 1/2 per cent
6 months (1 5/8 to 1 3/4 per cent) 1 5/8 to 1 3/4 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, April 3

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"Small speculative selling Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER
London, April 3

Spot (20d) 19 15/16d—1/16
Forward (19 3/4d) 19 3/4d nil

LONDON GOLD
London, April 3

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-6) £7-8-5

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotation

SILVER

Bombay, April 3			
Silver ready	52	10	0
Silver Chaitar	52	9	0
Silver Vaishakh	52	7	0

GOLD

Gold ready	37	0	6
Gold Chaitar	37	0	9
Gold Vaishakh	37	1	0
Sovereign	23	10	0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, April 3			
Wheat May	3	3	9
Wheat September	3	4	6
Linseed May	5	2	9
Linseed September	5	5	0

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, April 3

Liverpool wheat opened easy with New May at 50 3/4d. and July at 52 1/2d. The market was quiet in sympathy with quiet week-end cables together with larger world shipments, subsequently values eased on general liquidation and short selling.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, April 3

Chicago wheat market opened quiet at 67. The market remained quiet and featureless with traders preferring to remain on sidelines during present uncertainties of International situation. Prices remained at the opening level and the undertone remained quiet.

3½% GOVT. LOAN

Latest Quotations

Bombay, April 3

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper was quoted at Rs. 94-5 at 4 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, April 3

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £81

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Thursday, March 23, £82 1/2
Friday, March 24, £83
Monday, March 27, £83
Tuesday, March 28, £82
Wednesday, March 29, £82
Thursday, March 30, £81 1/2
Friday, March 31, £81

INDIAN LOANS

London, April 3
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£94 1/4) £94 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£81) £81
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£107 1/4) £107 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£111 1/2) £113 1/2
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-53 (£103 1/4) £103 1/2
5 per cent 1942-47 (£106 1/4) £106 1/4
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£98 1/4) £98 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945-55 (£102) £102

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£67 1/4) £67 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£94 7/8) £94 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 3/4) £102 7/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£105 1/4) £106 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£95 1/8) £98 1/2
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£105 1/8) £105 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 3

London Stock Exchange was quiet but steady.

Giltedged securities were undecided.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (16-9) 17-3
Motors and Spencer Ordinary (54-3) 58-7 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 4) dol 4 3/8
Elec Music Industry (11-3) 11-7 1/2
Princhin Johnson (23-4 1/2) 23-10 1/2
Imperial Chemical (29-6) 29-10 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (59-3) 60-7 1/2
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£21 3/4) £23
Dunlop Rubber (26-3) 26-3
Unilever Ordinary (34-4 1/2) 35-1 1/2
Ford Motors (19-3) 19-7 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£40 1/2) £42
British American Tobacco Ordinary (96-3) 97-6
Carreas 'A' (£6 1/8) £6 1/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (130-7 1/2) 132-6
P and O. S. N. Company Deferred (22) 22
Distillers (89-6) 91-0
British Dyers (4-1 1/2) 4-1 1/2
British Celanese (3-9) 3-9
J and P Coates Ordinary (34-6) 35-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (25-3) 25-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (3-1 1/2) 3-1 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (20-9) 22-1 1/2
Inter Nickels (dol 51 5/8) dol 52 1/8
Indian Irons (41-3) 41-3

TEA SHARES

Assam (16-0) 16-0
Donaro Tea (31-3) 31-3
Empire of India (20-9) 20-0

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£10 3/4) £10 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-9) 24-6
Gula Kelampong (18-9) 18-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (27-4) 27-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (31-3) 28-9
Burma Corporation (8-3) 8-3
Rio Tintos (£12 5/8) £13
East Rand Proprietors (49-4 1/2) 49-4 1/2
Rand Mines (£8 1/2) £8 5/8

MINE SHARES

Crown (£15 1/2) £15 5/8
Association Portland Cement (68-6) 68-6
Trinidad Leaseholds (81-3) 83-9
Sub Nigel (£11) £11
Spring Mines Split Shares (27-6) 27-6
Union Corporation (£7 1/2) £7 5/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (20-0) 20-0
Anglo Iranian (83-9) 85-0
Burma Oil (80) 81-3
Mexican Eagle (6-9) 7-1 1/2
Shell Transport (82-6) 84-4 1/2
Royal Dutch (£33 3/4) £34 3/4

RAILWAY SHARES.

Great Western Ordinary (£26 1/4) £23 1/4
London Midland Ordinary (£13) £13
London North Eastern Def (£2 1/8) £2 1/8
London Southern Def (£13 3/4) £13 3/4
London Transport 5 per cent (£116 1/2) £116 1/2
London Transport 'C' (£70 1/2) £70 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 3

General Motor (dol 41 1/2) dol 44 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 25) dol 26
U S Common New Stock (dol 51 1/4) dol 53 1/4
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted

American Cotton Statistics

Corresponding period last season.

	Bls.	Bls.
Exports:—	29,47,000	49,03,000
World's Spinners Takings	77,66,000	84,28,000
Forwarded to American Mills	49,00,000	47,32,000

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

All Round Improvement

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, April 3

On the Stock Exchange increased continental buying owing to more confidence in the political situation, was the most notable feature of to-day's market and the prices in all sections improved. Oils and Kaffirs were very prominent closing round the day's best. Industrials and Giltedged securities advanced steadily. Basemetals were also well supported.

Among commodities wheat eased owing to speculative unloading following easier political situation.

On Foreign Exchange market sterling and most of the European currencies improved against dollar in the belief that the week-end had seen a lessening of the International tension, while Belga was also favourably influenced by the election results.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Poor Business But Steady Tone

CALCUTTA, April 3

Jutes ruled steady after the week-end but business remained as usual very poor. Coals generally ruled easier and business was nothing but very small. Teas were practically neglected.

Miscellaneous: Speculative issues showed some steadier feeling to-day but business was very poor in them while other industrials displayed very little interest.

Government securities: Three and half per cent G P Notes have recovered from their recent setbacks and continued steadier market to-day.

The closing quotations are:—

Three per cent G P 86/1; three and half per cent G P 94/6; four per cent loan 1960/70 109/12 small lot; five per cent loan 1945/55 113/9.

Banks: Central 31/4; Imperial F P 1518; Reserve 111; Railway Shahdara (Delhi); Saharanpur 141 small lot;

Cottons: Cawnpore 3/12; Swadeshi 500 ex div.

Coals: Bengal 298; Bhalgora 3/8; Dhemo Main 12 ex div; Equitable 30/10 ex div; Hurriladih 11/5 ex div; New Beerbhoom 15/8; Raneegunge 28/8 odd lot; Talcher as. 14; Union 25/4 ex div.

Jutes: Bally 191; Barnagore 150; Belvedere 346; Clive 25/2; Delta 352; Fort Gloster 415; Gourepore 530 small odd lot; Howrah 54/9; Kamarhatty 492; Kelvin 425; National 21/7; New Central pref 143 ct; Orient 176; Presidency 3/8; Standard 260.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 5/11; Consolidated Tin 5/14; Indian Copper 2/1. Bengal Potteries 4/14; Burn and Co six per cent pref 125/8 small lot; Hukumchand Steel ord 7/6 ct; Indian Iron and Steel 27/11; Steel Corpn ord 11/4; B I Corpn ord 2/9 ex div; Dunlop Rubber ord 15/6 ex div; British Burma Petroleum 3/5; Tide Water Oil 12/4; Humayan Property pref 9; Kamasan dol 1.25 cts; Assam Saws as. 11; Port Shipping 16/12; ex div; Carew and Co 10/4; Champaran 11/8; Ryam 13/4 small lot; Aruttipore Tea 9/8 ex div; four per cent 1914/74 Calcutta Port Trust Debs 106/8; small lot; three and quarter per cent 1956/66 Howrah Bridge Debentures 101/12 small lot.—A. P.

Selling Pressure On Calcutta Exchange

Calcutta, March 31.

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co., have issued the following report:—

The uncertainties of the political situation in Europe continue to affect adversely world markets, not excluding the local Stock Exchange until the European situation resolves itself, business will remain in a topsy turvy condition. On the Calcutta Stock Exchange all the leading counters succumbed to selling pressure. Indian Iron and Steel encountered heavy onslaughts from bear operators as a result of which price was pulled down to 27/7 from 28/10. Steel Corporation of Bengal in liquidating process declined by annas eight and closed at Rs. 11 The speculative counter Howrah dropped back to 54/10 losing about 0/12, during the week. Burma Corporation fell back to 5/10. Indian Copper remained unchanged at Rs. 2. Thus all round there was a sagging tendency.

JUTE.

There was a firmer tone in raw Jute A rise of Rupees Five has to be recorded during the period under review. 43/13 and 48/12 being the low and high levels. The closing was in the region of Rs. 48. This sudden rise has to be attributed to the shortage of supplies of Old Crop. Some local mills and overseas consumers are said not to have enough raw material to carry them on until they can get supplies of new crop. The fluctuations, in hessians, however, are very meagre. Overseas enquiry has been negligible in the main lines of business. Latterly prices have been steadier in sympathy with a firmer tone in raw Jute. Nine Porter hessians closed at Rs. 9/5. The rapid rise in the price of raw Jute and the narrow advance in the price of manufactured goods had much to do with the recession in prices of leading investment Jute shares. The Manufacturing profit is being adversely effected. Howrah creeping up to 55/0 receded to 54/10. All investment shares were down by 10 to 15 points. Kamarhatty were no better than 487, Kanknarrah 362, Kelvin 422, Lawrence 346, India 290, Fort William 210, Barnagore 146, Anglo India 320, Dalhousie 310. Clive were quoted at 25/4! National at 21/4, Hukumchand at 6/4, Adamjee at 10/4, Presidency at 3/8, Reliance at 59, Northbrook at 33/8.

COTTON.

A deal in Bengal Nagpur was recorded at Rs. 11, Kesoram were a shade better at 5/14, New Victoria ord. were done at 0/13.

COAL.

This was distinctly an easier section with a limited turnover. The leading Counters were entirely neglected. Bengal Coal were no better than 299, Equitable were done at 32/4, Union were done 25/8, Amalgamated Coal changed hands at 23, Burrakur were marked at 12, Dhemo Main at 11/12 Ex. Div., Hurriladih at 11/6, Seebpore at 19/2 prem Ex. Div. Jainty Central were priced at 1/9. South Karanpura were taken at 4/2, Bhulanbararee at 6/2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Owing to weak advices from America and the general unsettled state of the market owing to perturbed political situation in Europe, the Engineering shares succumbed to selling pressure. The only bright feature was Indian Galvanizing which were quoted at 20/8 cum Div., the annual report being an excellent reading As indicated above Indian Iron fell back to 27/7 from 28/10 Steel Corn. ord. closed easy at Rs 11, the peak price being 11/8. Consolidated Tin were marked at 5/12, B. B. Petroleum at 3/6, Rhodesian Copper at 1/4/6. Titaghur Paper ord. were marked at 12/8. Bengal Telephone ord. were done at Rs. 17, Preference at 13/12. B. I. C. ord. were quoted at 2/11 Ex Div. Dalmia ord. found buyers at 9/8, Deferred at 3/3. Dunlop Rubber ord. were done at 15, Ex Div. Midnapore Zemindary were good at 71, I. G. Navigation found sellers at 91. Reserve Bank were a shade easier at 119.

POPPY CROP FAILS

Smaller Cultivated Area: Opium Department's Annual Report

The season was not entirely favourable to poppy crop which failed on an area of 1,337 bighas, says the Annual Report of the Opium Department for the year ending September 30, 1938, just issued.

The area sanctioned by the Government of India for cultivation was 12,000 bighas—the same as in the three preceding years, but the area actually measured, including failures, was 11,840 bighas. The productive area was 10,503 bighas, as compared with 10,185 bighas in the preceding year.

In The Factory

The average yield per bigha at the standard consistence of 70 degrees, increased from 4.95 seers to 6.29 seers. About 1.651 maunds of opium at 70 degrees were received at the Factory, against 1,261 maunds in the previous year, showing an increase of 31.7 per cent. There was a considerable rise in the average consistence of the drug, from 69.32 degrees to 73.78 degrees. This was partly due to the prevalence of dry west winds and partly to the efforts of the District Opium Officers who sent in dryer opium. The total amount paid for the opium of the season was Rs. 5,94,464.

The Factory operations relating to the receipt and examination of opium lasted from April 16, to May 13, 1936. During this period 1,651 maunds of Benares and 3,270 maunds of Malwa opium at 70 degrees, were dealt with. The balance of hard Mewar opium in stock at the close of the year was 337 maunds at 70 degrees.

Benares and Malwa (including Hard Mewar) opiums continued to be blanded in the proportion of 2 : 3 for the manufacture of excise opium; but, for a short time the blend was made up of Benares and Malwa opiums only. About 6,327 maunds and 5 seers of excise were manufactured and 6,302 maunds 15 seers issued, leaving a balance of 24 maunds and 30 seers on hand on September 30, 1938. The indents of Provincial Governments and Administrations and Indian States for the supply of excise opium during the financial year 1938-39 were for 6,162 maunds against 5,923 maunds and 30 seers for the last financial year, showing an increase of 202 maunds and 10 seers.

Next Year's Rate

Of the quantity indented for, 4,593 maunds and 15 seers were supplied. The cost price of excise opium worked out at Rs. 18|6 per seer. This was fourteen annas per seer lower than that of the previous year. Supplies of excise opium during the financial year 1939-40 will therefore in consonance with the usual practice be charged at the rate of Rs. 18|6 per seer.

The net profit of the year amounted to Rs. 2,37,772 as against 20,656 of the previous year.

The larger profit was mainly due to the production of costs of Excise opium (Benares: Malwa: Hard Mewar: 40: 50: 10 and Benares; Malwa: 40: 60) for this costing year, working out at Rs. 18|6 and Rs. 18|4 respectively, per seer. whereas sales were actually made at Rs. 19|7 from October 1, 1937 to March 31, 1938 and at Rs. 19|4 from April 1, 1938 to September 30, 1938. Owing to a larger outturn this year, the expenditure increased from Rs. 10.00.937 to Rs. 11.29.451.

The sale of crude morphine increased from 600 lbs. to 800 lbs. There were also small increases in the sales of codeine and morphia hydrochloride.

There were only three cases of prosecution in which four opium cultivators were convicted. The quantity of opium involved was, however, small and all the licences concerned were closed.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED
Bombay, April 3

Burmah Shell Oil S and D Tanker Cardita of 4821 reg tons, Captain G Goodrick arrived from Abadan with cargo of fuel oil.

Scindia Steam ss El Madina of 1628 reg tons, Captain R R Memry arrived from Jeddah via Mucalla and Karachi with pilgrims.

O S Kaisha ss Melbourne Maru of 3220 reg tons, Captain K Yanagi arrived from Yokohama via Japan Ports, Singapore, Penang and Colombo with general cargo.

SAILED

B I S N ss Sutherland of 2953 reg tons Captain H Morgan sailed for Calcutta in water ballast.

B I S N ss Orna of 4030 reg tons, Captain W H Hemming sailed for Calcutta with local cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 3-4-1939.

S S Victoria (L T) for Aden, Port Sudan, Europe and American Ports.

S S Kandelfels (L E) for Marmagoa, Port Sudan, Europe and American Ports

S S Hatimura (M M) for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports.

S S Alavi (T M) for Aden, Port Sudan, Jeddah via Red Sea Ports.

S S Pasha (T M) for Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Beypore and Calcutta.

S S City of Agra (J F) for Okha, Bedi Bunder, Navlakhi, Karachi, Port Said, Liverpool and Manchester.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, April 3

9 Kandelfels 4783 Marmagoa 5-4 L Edwards
13 Karanja 4646 Durban 12-4 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

4 Varsova 1955 Busra 6-4 M M
10/11 Kioto 2030 Karachi 4-4 J Finlay
12/13 Orna 4030 Calcutta 3-4 M M
3 Bankura 1896 Persian Gulf 5-4 M M
16 Shrivati 250 NF NF Malabar

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Victoria Marie 882 Malabar Coast 4-4 Merchant S N
F El Madina 1628 N F N F Scindia S N
G Janaki 530 NF NF Malabar S C

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Warfield 4-4-39 M M
Comorin 6-4-39 P and O S N
Strathaird 13-4-39 P and O S N
Cathay 20-4-39 P and O S N
Stratheden 24-4-39 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL
Harmonides 4-4-39 J Finlay
Circassia 7-4-39 Anchor Line

HAMBURG
Kybfels 4-4-39 L Edwards
Almkerk 20-4-39 L Edward

FROM NEW YORK
Salavati 10-4-39 Volkart Bros
Vito 7-4-39 Volkart Bros
City of Royville 11-4-39 L Edwards
Pres. Monroe 20-4-39 F F Campbell
Pres. Garfield 6-4-39 F F Campbell

FROM OSLO
Japan 8-4-39 L Edwards

FROM TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 24-4-39 L Triestino

FROM GENOA
Casaregis 3-4-39 L Triestino
Paolina 6-4-39 L Triestino
Conte Biancamano 10-4-39 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Melbourne Glasgow 9-5-39 O S Kaisha
Jeypore 8-4-39 P and O S N
Anyo Maru 24-4-39 N Y Kaisha
Victoria 5-4-39 L Triestino
Nagato Maru 14-4-39 N Y Kaisha
Eihuku Maru 23-4-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Verde 20-4-39 L Triestino

FROM BASRA
Bamora 6-4-39 M M
Varela 8-4-39 M M

FROM SYDNEY
Strathallan 8-4-39 P and O S N

FROM RANGOON
Jalapadma 4-4-39 Sc. S N
Hatimura 5-4-39 M M
Gogra 5-4-39 M M

FROM DURBAN
Kenya 29-4-39 M M
Tairea 15-4-39 M M

FROM MOULMEIN
Nirpura 4-4-39 M M

FROM KARACHI
Vita 6-4-39 M M
Ginyo Maru 6-4-39 N Y Kaisha
Nagpore 6-4-39 M M
Britannia 7-4-39 Anchor Line

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Strathnaver 6-5-39 P and O S N
Strathaird 15-4-39 P and O S N
Strathallan 8-4-39 P and O S N
Mooltan 22-4-39 P and O S N
Stratheden 29-4-39 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL
Britannia 7-4-39 Anchor Line
City of Simla 5-4-39 K Nixon
City of Canterbury 17-4-39 K Nixon
Circassia 21-4-39 Anchor Line

FOR NEW YORK
Pres Garfield 8-4-39 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE
Conte Verde 20-4-39 L Triestino

FOR GENOA
Victoria 8-5-39 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Melbourne Maru 12-4-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 10-4-39 L Triestino
Ginyo Maru 15-4-39 N Y Kaisha
Bhutan 25-4-39 P and O S N
Ranchi 27-4-39 P and O S N
Nagato Maru 30-4-39 N Y Kaisha
Melbourne Maru 12-4-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Rosso 24-4-39 L Triestino

FOR GERMANY
Kandelfels 11-4-39 L Edwards

FOR SYDNEY
Comorin 6-4-39 P and O S N

FOR BASRA
Bankura 5-4-39 M M
Varsova 6-4-39 M M

FOR DURBAN
Tairea 26-4-39 M M
Karanja 12-4-39 M M

FOR CALCUTTA
Islami 31-3-39 T Morrison
Orna 3-4-39 M M

FOR RANGOON
Jalayamuna 2-4-39 Sc. S N

FOR KARACHI
Kioto 4-4-39 J Finlay
Ginyo Maru 30-3-39 N Y Kaisha
Britannia 1-4-39 Anchor Line
Vita 8-4-39 M M
Nagpore 1-4-39 M M
City of Canterbury 2-4-39 K Nixon

B P T. GENERAL LANDING DATES
S S Steel Trader 31-3-39
S S Victoria Marie 1-4-39
S S Hashemi 1-4-39
S S Netravati 1-4-39

EXPORTS

S S Leichtenfels for Antwerp: 110 bs raw cotton N Rajaram.

S S Kandelfels for Hamburg: 35 bales d/s cowhides D Abraham.

For Ghent: 125 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading.

S S Victoria for Genoa: 82 cases mica splettings Wallace; 340 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Naples: 20 bales dry ovine skins D Abraham.

For Barcelona: 200 bales raw cotton The Bombay Co.

S S Zinzan Maru for Shanghai: 450 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 300 bs raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading; 100 bs raw cotton T M Kaisha; 100 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

For Kobe: 3 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading; 300 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

For Jinsen: 300 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha.

For Osaka: 100 bales raw cotton K Devchand.

For Moppo: 300 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Melbourne Maru for Shanghai: 300 bales raw cotton M Amersey.

For Dairen: 800 bales raw cotton M S Kaisha.

IMPORTS

S S Jalamohan Agents Scindia Steam Navigation Co Ltd from Calcutta: 2562 bags rice; 670 chests tea; 228 h/chests tea; 2870 pcs c i pipes; 1140 cut pcs pipes; 1075 pcs c i fittings; 110 bales gunnies; 170 bales I twills; 50 bales B twills.

From Tuticorin: 68 bales senna leaves 68 bales cotton yarn; 146 cases cone yarn

S S Badarpur Agents Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Dist. Co India Ltd from Rangoon: 388439 tons motor spirit in bulk; 307603 tons inferior kerosene oil in bulk; 291484 tons superior kerosene oil in bulk; 128360 galls diesel oil in bulk; 2442 drums lubg oil; 106 kegs grease; 150 cases shell motor oil; 2280 cases candles; 374 bars pig lead; 90 dms tine; 277 drums paraffin wax; 96 cases malariol; 250 drums mineral turpen-paraffin wax; 304 bags paraffin wax; 1200 drums aviation spirit.

S S City of Cornith Agents F F Campbell and Co Ltd from New York: 46 cases auto parts; 165 drums lubg oil; 312 nos motor truck chassis; 195 bundls wheels; 54 ctns radio sets; 143 cases lubg grease; 148 cases medicines harmless; 300 bales over issued newspapers; 72 pkgs dry storage batteries; 51 ctns elect fans; 562 bundles shooks; 71 cases air conditioning machy and parts; 300 bales old newspaper; 102 drums dyestuff; 100 pkgs corn flakes.

Gujarati-Marathi Controversy

(Continued from page 7)

is bound to put a question if he so chooses.

Mr. Jhabvala:—The question is about the mysterious disappearance of Mr. Raut. (Laughter).

ECHO OF PREMIER'S SPEECH.

A report of the Prime Minister's speech delivered in reply to the Ahmedabad Municipal address which appeared in the "Times of India" formed the subject-matter of another question.

The report among other things stated that the Prime Minister had said:

"The reason for taking over control of primary education by Government was complaints of Maharashtra women teachers against their supervisors' moral character. In Gujarat matters were safe. Hence, control would not be resumed by Government."

Mr. B.G. Kher, Prime Minister, replying to Mr. R.R. Bhole said that the report was not correct. He referred the member to the speech made by him on the floor of the House when he introduced the Primary Education Bill.

The Minister admitted that several complaints from women teachers to the effect that those in authority had made indecent overtures to them, had been received. Persons in authority, from the Chairman downwards, are stated to have made indecent overtures and some complaints were even now under consideration. He had been personally told of such incidents.

WEEKLY HOLIDAY IN FACTORIES

Questions on the closing of certain factories and workshops on Sundays elicited the information that the Factories Act permitted a holiday to be substituted for Sunday to meet the conditions in India, where workers preferred religious holidays to Sunday and preferred to observe a holiday on local bazar days. 345 out of 1716 factories, however, regularly observed Sunday as a holiday. No change in the policy was considered necessary.

Mills, engineering workshops, cotton ginning and pressing factories and other concerns sometimes worked on Sundays. The factories concerned, when they worked on Sundays, were closed on a substituted week day, and it was not proposed to compel the occupiers to pay for the holiday.

Trade Price Fixing In N. Y. Cotton Market

TRADERS AWAIT FARM BILL DEVELOPMENTS

Administration Pressing For Export Subsidy

BOMBAY, April 3.

The cotton outlook depends upon Farm Bill which is under consideration by the U. S. A. Congress

There are three proposals by Senators Smith, Bankhead and the U. S. A. administration. Mr. Wallace and President Roosevelt favour export subsidy but the congress is opposed to subsidy.

The main question is how to dispose off the loan cotton and suggestions of Senators Smith and Bankhead are approved by the Senate agriculture committee but the official Bloc is opposed.

The outlook is full of uncertainties and traders are keenly awaiting developments.

There is no Royal Road to overcome the situation and measures adopted so far have been found wanting. However there seems some ground for regulating world production of Raw Cotton.

Bombay, April 3.

On the New York cotton market trading was dull on Saturday pending Washington developments to-day while Chicago grain market drifted narrowly with traders preferring to remain on sidelines during the present uncertainty of the international situation.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Sentiment continued confused by uncertainty over the legislative outlook with the injection of President Roosevelt's export subsidy plan causing nervous near-month liquidation. The trade generally is opposed to this plan fearing, inter alia, disruptive consequences in the present marketing system. While prospects of early Senate passage of the modified Smith Bill are regarded as good, there is considerable House opposition and at the same time an attempt to initiate the export subsidy plan is likely to start a general debate on cotton policies resulting in further delay. The situation, therefore, is most unsettled with normal factors at present without influence. The European uncertainties retard trading. Spots are dull but textiles moderately more active at the expense of prices, thus further encouraging mill curtailment moves. Commission houses are completely without opinion as to the price outlook.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened steady but declined slightly on moderate foreign liquidation and light Southern Commission House selling on disappointing cables. Nervousness on Hitler speech met price fixing and local as well as New Orleans buying in sympathy with the steadiness of securities. Week's textile sales were small.

At the opening July was quoted 5 points down at 7.84 and under moderate support prices advanced 5 points from the opening level and July was quoted 7.89 which was the highest level. Later on there was increased selling and prices declined to 7.83 which was the lowest level and the market closed at a net decline of 2 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 8.31c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also quiet and closed at a decline of 2 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 6 points at 8.53c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 points with July 4.43. The improvement met foreign liquidation. Distant months including January were steady. Later on operators were cautious pending Hitlers speech and the market closed at a decline of one point to a rise of three points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 3 points at 4.92d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton market was quiet but steady and Giza futures closed 2 to 1 points down while Uppers improved one point. The Alexandria cotton market was quiet with slightly increased selling. Sakels futures closed 1 to 8 points down and Ashmouni futures lost 4 to 14 points.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. State:—

One of the reasons for this difference between the Liverpool and New York markets is the fear that U.S.A. would release Loan Cotton by paying Subsidy; the second reason is the political uncertainty prevailing in Central Europe at present.

During this week, at a press conference President Roosevelt had emphasized the matter of releasing Loan Cotton for export by making Subsidy payments. If any market had the worst effect of this news it was the Liverpool market, which declined a good deal that day in near month deliveries. Even thereafter that market has continued to decline gradually.

COTTON PLAN.

It was believed that at least some plan will be decided upon in U.S.A. during this week, but upto the time of writing this circular nothing seems to have been decided yet.

The news received from U.S.A. about releasing Loan Cotton by paying Export Subsidy indicate that it is necessary to have a bill passed by the Congress for that purpose. These news also indicate that the Congress being strongly opposed to such policy of President Roosevelt, there is little possibility for this scheme of the President being passed. Inspite of the news from U.S.A. being of this nature, past experience says that after all President Roosevelt would be able to do what he desires.

Planting has now begun in U.S.A. and it is believed that if no solution is found immediately of the complicated problem about Loan Cotton, the acreage this year would be about equal to last year's acreage. It appears that a solution of this matter will be sought before more time passes.

POLITICAL SITUATION

As regards political situation, after Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Lithuania found themselves in almost a helpless condition, now comes the turn of Poland. According to treaty with Poland, Britain and other countries which are parties to such treaty should help Poland if Germany takes any aggressive steps against Poland. Mr. Chamberlain, the Prime Minister of Britain, made a speech yesterday stating Britain's policy in this behalf, in which it is suggested that help will be given to Poland. Germany, it is said, is much enraged at this speech of Mr. Chamberlain. It is probable that Herr Hitler may reply to this.

The present circumstances in Europe are becoming more and more unfavourable. The effect of this is being felt on trade and would continue to be so.

PRIVATE CABLES

N Y July Highest (10-14 a.m.) 7.89
N. Y. July Lowest (11-53 a.m.) ..... 7.83—06
Liverpool July Highest ..... 4.43+02
Liverpool July Lowest ..... 4.40—01

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their New York friends:—

(1) "Market restricted uncertainties legislation, unsettled European political situation, export subsidy plan apparently killed. Cotton legislation first business senate expect some plan move portion loan stocks this season. Have unfavourable opinion."

(2) "Old crop months liquidation commission house selling absorbed by trade. Senate considering bankhead bill release loan cotton against additional decrease in acreage 3rd April."

(3) "Expect export subsidy and part Smith Bankhead Bill making new loan innocuous."

(4) "Shares depressed by war fear. Dont expect war. Recommend buying at present level."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Bankhead Bill releasing loan cotton equivalent acreage diverted possibly pass Senate, doubt for Passage. House. But if it is passed release unlikely before new crop moving. Expect Senate Agricultural Committee later approve amended Smith Bill for payment on 1939 production not placed in loan but find adoption also doubtful. If export subsidy plan presented to Congress do not believe would pass. Much uncertainty whether Wallace has discretionary authority for export subsidy and if so questionable whether would chance acting without specific approval Congress.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Market restricted uncertainties legislation unsettled European political situation export subsidy plan apparently killed cotton legislation first business senate expect some plan move portion loan stocks this season have unfavourable opinion.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. have received the following cable:—

Garside: Trade awaiting official statement Subsidy Plan. World consumption February foreign 1363000, all 2301000; through February 9658000 and 16195000 respectively. Domestic sales equal output. Activity maintained. Commodities slightly lower. Business steady.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, April 3.

Castorseeds May—	
Opening	26 13 6
Highest	26 14 0
Lowest	26 13 6
Closing	26 14 0
Groundnuts May—	
Opening	27 3 3
Highest	27 3 9
Lowest	27 0 9
Closing	27 2 0
Cottonseeds May—	
Opening	24 0 0
Highest	24 2 3
Lowest	23 13 0
Closing	23 14 9

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 1.

Broach A/M op. 152 5/8; highest 154; lowest 152; closing 153 1/8

Broach J/A op 152 7/8; highest 153 3/8; lowest 152 1/8; closing 152 5/8.

Oomra May op 140 1/4; highest 140 1/2; lowest 139 3/8; closing 139 3/8.

Oomra July op 140 1/2; highest 140 3/4; lowest 139 3/4; closing 139 3/4.

Bengal May op 114; highest 114 3/4; lowest 113 5/8; closing 113 5/8

Bengal July op 114 1/2, highest 115 1/4; lowest 114; closing 114.

Night session: Broach J/A opened 152 1/4; highest 153 1/8, lowest 152 1/4; closing 152 3/4; Broach A/M closed 153 1/4.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 3.

Despite a decline of 5 points in New York cotton futures, the local market ruled very steady with a moderate business passing shorts are becoming nervous to cover their unprotected sales of Broach A/M. contract which has resulted in premium for near month. On the whole there was absence of any new buying and Broach A/M. after opening at Rs. 153/4 decline to Rs. 153 on scattered liquidation. Operators are inclined to await Washington developments.

The Liverpool market was due to open to-day at a rise of one point, but it opened 4 points up and with improved buying Broach A/M. delivery was quoted at Rs. 153/10. The market closed at 4 p.m. as under:—

F. G. M. G.—	
Broach A/M	Rs. 153 10 0
Broach J/A	153 2 0
Fine M. G.—	
Oomra May	140 6 0
Oomra July	140 10 0
F. G. M. G.—	
Bengal May	114 8 0
Bengal July	114 12 0

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, April 3

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	1-4-39	This year	Last year
Khandesh	151	36,586	46,859
Central India	346	203,339	36,561
Barsi and Nagar	704	64,853	127,410
Hyderabad Gaorani		4,183	36,786
Berar	1,014	152,110	271,749
Central Provinces	116	33,402	59,568
Total Oomras	2,371	494,473	578,933
Dholera	383	146,584	52,689
N W Provinces		2,284	2,655
Rajputana	423	52,996	12,873
Sind Punjab	1,818	288,411	458,374
Broach	6,046	278,792	93,611
Coompta and Dharwar	109	10,160	12,514
Westerns Northerns	387	24,387	9,884
Cocoanada		84	12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,553	1,437
American		2,578	153,430
Egyptian, African and Sudan		220,532	285,649
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		41	1,170
Total	11,537	1,533,875	1,663,531
Arrived by road to 20th March 1939		287,055	

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 30th March

In full-pressed bales

	1-4-39	This year	Last year
Europe		198,745	179,157
Japan and China	3,314	636,966	395,243
Coast Ports	74	22,487	43,246
Up-country by Rail		175,948	239,879
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		12,273	14,923
Total	3,388	1,046,419	872,448

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, April 3.

Bengal Superfine	121/22
Bengal Fine	117/18
Bengal F.G.	115/16
C P. 1	154/57
C P. 2	146/47
Arvi	145/46
Amraoti	137/41
Ellichpur	144/45
Berar	137/41
Malkapur	136/37
Khandesh	119/29
Jalna/Sailu	133/35
Burwah/Sanavad	139/41
Khandwa	139/41
Mathia F.G.	109/14
Broach	155/60
Punjab 4 F.	175/80
Punjab 289F.	207/12
Sindh N. T.	187/99
Ankleshwar/Jagadia	194/97
Surat	200/02
Navsari	207/08
Western Farm	167/72

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 1-4-39	3544000	7323000
Receipts yesterday 1-4-39	—	6000
Exports to date 1-4-39	2953000	4921000
Stock at Ports 31-3-39	2300000	2999000
Stock at Interior Towns 31-3-39	2948000	2394000
Stock at Liverpool 31-3-39	938000	1203000
Visible Supply 31-3-39	6241000	7114000
Quantity in sight 31-3-39	8362000	12661000
Quantity out of sight 31-3-39	7758000	8428000

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, April 3

	Extra	Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—						
Bengal U P		122	119	116		113
Punjab		122	119	116		113
Rajputana		124	121	118		115
Oomra No. 3	147	144	141	138		
C P No. 1	162	159	156	153		
C P No. 2	153	150	147	144		
Broach No. 2		159	157	155		153
Punjab-Ame		180	178	175		173
Surat		203	201	199		197
Rajpipla		199	197	195		193
Navsari		211	209	207		205

Produce Receipts

Bombay, April 3

Wheat	6,859 cwts.
Linseed	16,390 cwts.
Rape, Raj and Mustardseeds	414 cwts.
Gingellyseed	190 cwts.
Groundnuts	12,078 cwts.
Castorseed	1,649 cwts.
Rice	28,966 cwts.
Myrabollams	8,887 cwts.
Cottonseed	10,270 cwts.
Gram	2,449 cwts.
Joowar	1,238 cwts.
Barley	937 cwts.
Bajree	644 cwts.
Indian sugar	5,265 cwts.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, April 3.

Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40-4-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 48-6-0

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, April 3.

B C RATES— T T D D 1/5 27/32 April

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32 Ready 7/8 April
Banks buying T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/16 to Feb.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 287
Bank's buying T T 284 3/4
Bank's buying D D 284

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,308
Bank's buying T T 1,325

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 1/2
Bank's buying T T 77 5/8
Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 65 1/4

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 65 1/8

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 83 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 47

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/2

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 86

CROSS RATE—
Hongkong/London 1/2 3/4 3rd instant.
Shanghai/London 0/8 1/4 3rd instant.
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 3rd instant.
Java/London 8.79 5/8 3rd instant.
New York/London 4.68.12 1st instant.
London/New York 4.68.12 1st instant.
London/Paris 176.76 1st instant.
London/Italy 89.02 1st instant.
London/Belgium 27.83 1/2 1st instant
London/Switzerland 20.87 3/4 1st instant.
London/Berlin 11.67 1st instant.
London/Stockholm 19.42 3/8 3rd inst.
London/Amsterdam 8.81 7/8 1st instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Very Quiet.
Gold £7-8-6 1/2 31st ultimo
Gold £7-8-6 1st instant.
Silver London Ready 19 15/16 31st ultimo
Silver London Ready 20 1st instant.
Silver London Forward 19 11/16 31st ultimo
Silver London Forward 19 3/4 1st inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 31st ultimo
Silver New York Ready 43 1st instant
London discounts 3 months 1 3/8 per cent 31st ultimo
London Discounts 3 months 1 3/8 per cent 1st instant.
London discounts 6 months 1 3/4 per cent 31st ultimo
London Discounts 6 months 1 3/4 per cent 1st instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—
Call 1 1/2 per cent.
3 months 1 1/2 per cent.
6 months 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone: Steady.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 3.

On Saturday London gold prices declined 1/2d. to £7-8-6. London Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 176.76. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.68 1/8. London silver prices advanced 1/16d. to 20d. for spot and forward prices also advanced 1/16d. to 19 3/4d. Sellers were holding and there was small covering. There was some speculative demand Shanghai. T. T. on London was quoted 0/8 London Bombay spot parity was Rs. 52-11-3 and forward was Rs. 52-2-3. The local market was fairly steady with a moderate business. In view of month end settlement there was little fresh business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

GOLD			
Ready	37	0	3
Chaitra delivery	37	0	6
Vaishakh delivery	37	1	3
Vaishakh Tejimandi	0	2	9
SILVER			
Ready	52	9	0
Chaitra delivery	52	8	6
Vaishakh delivery	52	6	0
Vaishakh Tejimandi	0	10	0

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, April 3

Ready Javas	Rs. 15 9 0
Shipment April May	6 3 0
Shipment June	6 2 0
Shipment July Sept	5 15 6
Java Spot	F 6.70

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, April 1

May	£10 6 3
June	£10 8 9

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, April 1

May	53 1/4d.
May	51 1/2d. New
July	53 1/8d. New

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, April 1

May	dol 0.67 3/4
July	dol 0.67 5/8
September	dol 0.68 5/8

New York Sugar

New York, April 1

July	1.99
September	2.02
November	2.06
January	1.99

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, April 1.

GIZA—	
Spot	6.70+3.
May	6.55—2.
July	6.62—1.
October	6.67—1.
November	6.67—1.
January	6.68—1.
March	6.68—1.
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.68+3.
May	5.55+2.
July	5.58+1.
October	5.59+1.
November	5.57+1.
January	5.59+1.
March	5.62+1.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, April 3.

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	94/8
2 3/4 per cent 1948/62 Loan	98/4
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	100
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	101/8
3 per cent 1963/65	97
3 1/2 per cent 1947/55	103/10
4 per cent 1940/43 Bonds	107/2
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	109/9
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	115/2
5 per cent U P Bonds	98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	100/10
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	104/2/6
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1945/55	113/8
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	111/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1972 B P T	108/8
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	108
5 per cent 1959 M Deb	117
6 per cent M Deb 1954	128
6 per cent K P T 1956	128

Tone:—Steady.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, April 3.

GOVT. SECURITIES	
3 1/2 per cent Paper	94/6
4 per cent 1960-70	109/6
5 per cent 1945-55	113/8
BANKS.	
Bank of Baroda	110
Bank of Hindusthan	26
Bank of India	136/4
Central Bank	31/8
Imperial Bank F.P.	1505
Imperial Bank P.P.	366/14
Indian Overseas Bank	47
Reserve Bank	110
Union Bank	5/13
TEXTILES.	
Ahmd. New Textiles	401/4
Ambica	253/12
Arun	220
Arvind	1150
Asok	201/4
Bharatkhand	2200
Bombay Dyeing	830
Buckingham and Carnatics	180
Calico	592/8
Central India	213/12
Century	227/8
Colaba	110/10
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	475
Elgin	112/8
Gokak	127/8
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore	46/4
Jubilee	211/14
Khatau Makanji	92/8
Kohinoor	218/12
Laxmi Cotton	460
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	96/14
Morarji	115
Mysore	85
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	195/10
Raipur	647/8
Rajnagar	180
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	68
Sholapur	3175
Simplex	69/6
Swadeshi	211/14
Vishnu	1055
HYDRO ELECTRICS.	
Andhra Valley Ord.	1367/8
Tata Hydro Ord.	145/5
Tata Power Ord.	1227/8
ELECTRICS.	
Ahmedabad Electrics	137/8
Ajmer Electrics	11/14
Amalgamated	12/6
Bombay Suburban	142/8
Bombay Tram.	126/4
Lahore Electrics	445
Surat Electrics	151/4
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock Ashdown	318/12
Associated Cements	112/4
Belapur	172/8
Bombay Burma New	142/8
Bombay Burma Old	420
Bombay Steam	211/4
Bombay Telephone	79/8
Br. B. Petrol	3/5
Burma Corporation	5/12
Dalmia Cement	9/12
Indian Bleaching	100/10
Industrial Investment Tr.	40/8
Indian Radio Ord.	380
Indian Radio Defd.	390
Indian Copper	2/0/6
Indian Iron	27/12
Mysore Sugar	30/10
Port Canning	68
Premier Construction	60/8
Rohtas Industries	24/8
Scindia Steam	18
Shivrajpur	35
Tata Oil	36/12
Tata Steel Ordy.	247
Tata Steel Defd.	1130
JUTES.	
Birla Jute	14/12
Howrah	54/11
Hukumchand	6/2
Kamarhatty	488
Kankanarrah	362
Lawrence	345
Reliance	58/8

DELIVERY OF SHARES

Following Delivery Slips have been issued to-day:—

Tata Ordinaries	295
Tata Deferreds	3
Indian Irons	600
Bombay Dyeings	5
Simplexes	5
Associated Cements	5
Bombay Burma (Old)	1

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Br. A/May N. Y. May Rs. 39 1/2; Liverpool May Rs. 46.

Br. J/Aug. N. Y. July Rs. 35, Liverpool July Rs. 39 1/4.

New York Liverpool: May 87, July 78, Oct. 97, Dec. 100, Jan. 103.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, April 1.

SAKELS—	
May	11.61—4.
July	11.71—1.
November	11.87—8.
ASHMOUNI—	
April	9.25—10.
June	9.36—14.
August	9.39—11.
October	9.39— 6.
December	9.41— 4.
GIZA—	
May	11.39—11.
July	11.51— 9.
November	11.63— 2.
January	11.70— 0.

Cotton Tenders

Bombay, April 3

	To-day	Total
Broach A/M	950	3800

Further Improvement In Steel Shares

COTTON MILL SHARES SAG ON SCATTERED SELLING

Operators Cautious Pending European Developments

BOMBAY: April 3.

Day to day developments in the European political situation are having marked effect on London and Wall-Street markets. Last Saturday the Wall-Street Market registered a sharp rise.

It was one of the fastest Saturday session in Wall-Street where prices first rallied and then relapsed, but finally registered a strong rise.

Trading volume slackened somewhat prior to Hitler's speech, but the upward move was uninterrupted with active speculative buying and U. S. Steel shares advanced dol. 1-7/8 to 51-3/4 and General Motors gained dol. 1-3/4 at 43.

The much-feared Hitler's speech failed to have any depressing effect and although Operators are now awaiting further developments in Europe, it appears that there are no immediate chances of a war and the recent decline in share values seems overdone. Thus with any improvement in European tension is bound to have hardening effect as most of the long interest is thoroughly liquidated.

This improvement may be of a technical nature and for a short duration as general confidence is undermined and we cannot look for sustained investment support until European situation improves definitely.

The local Market which was reluctantly responding to easier foreign advices failed to show any marked improvement. Tata Steel shares opened steady and during the middle of the session prices sagged on realising, but towards the close again rallied on slightly better enquiry and absence of selling. Cotton Mill shares opened steady, but there being utter absence of buying prices declined few points under scattered selling.

In view of approaching Easter Holidays, general business was restricted and price fluctuations were comparatively small. The undertone was fairly steady, but buyers were cautious.

Bombay Dyeing Shares opened at Rs. 831 and after declining to Rs. 826 improved to Rs. 830. Century shares were placed at Rs. 227/8 and Central India shares were quoted at Rs. 215/8. Kohinoors closed at Rs. 220/8. Associated Cement shares were steady at Rs. 112/4. Andhras were quiet at Rs. 1368 and Tata Powers changed hands at Rs. 1227.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1139 and fluctuated between Rs. 1122 and Rs. 1137 and finally closed at Rs. 1135. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 247 and after advancing to Rs. 249 declined to Rs. 246 and closed at Rs. 247. Second preference shares were quoted at Rs. 155/12. Bombay Burmas closed at Rs. 420/8.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY April 3.

100	Ahmd. Advance	376	4
100	BOMBAY DYEING	830	0
100	CENTURY	227	8
100	CENTRAL INDIA	213	8
100	COLABA	111	0
100	Cooria	95	0
250	Davia	75	0
250	Dawn	310	0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0	3 6
100	Finlay	96	0
100	GOKAK	128	0
1,000	Hindustan	1,705	0
100	Indore	46	8
100	Khatau	98	0
100	KOHINOOR	219	0
250	Laxmi	460	0
250	Madras United	3	0
100	Morarji	115	0
250	Model	46	8
50	MYSORE	85	0
200	NEW GREAT	196	0
100	Osmanshahi	40	0
100	PHOENIX	220	0
25	Sassoon Silk	68	0
1,000	Sholapur	3,200	0
50	SIMPLEX	69	8
100	SWADESHI	212	0
100	Swan	94	0
500	Vishnu XD	1,055	0
1,000	Westerns	875	0
BANKS			
50-100	Baroda	110	0
25-50	Central	31	8
500	Imperial	1,505	0
125-500	Imp. Conty.	368	14
50-100	India	135	8
100	Reserve Bank	110	0
5	Union	5-14-0	
CEMENTS			
100	ASSOCIATED	112	4
INSURANCE			
100	Empire	635	0
15-100	Jupiter	12	6
20	Mercantile	53	8
15-75	New India	34	14
200	Oriental	4,210	0
10-50	Vulcan	7-2-6	
ELECTRIC			
100	Ah. Old	137	8
1,000	ANDHRA XD.	1368	12
10	Ajmer	11	14
50	BOMBAY TRAM	126	8
100	Bombay Suburban	142	8
10	Broach	9	5
100	Karachi	186	4
100	Poona XD	167	8
100	Surat	151	4
100	TATA HYDRO	145	8
1,000	TATA POWERS XD.	1227	8
RAILWAYS			
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	955	0
100	C. Province	100	0
100	Dh. Baramati	101	8
100	Gujarat	96	8
100	Mandra Bhon	101	0
100	Pachora Jamner	95	0
100	Sara Serajganj	99	12
500	Tapti Valley	732	8
MININGS			
9	Burma Corp. XD.	5	12
2sh.	Indian Copper	2-0-6	
10	Indian Iron and Steel	27	12
10	Shivrajpur	35	2
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1135	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	247	8
MISCELLANEOUS			
100	ALCOK	319	0
10	Air Services	8	9
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	173	0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	793	12
250	BOMBAY STEAM	211	8
125	B. BURMA	420	8
50	B. BURMA CONTY	144	6
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3-6-0	
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	80	0
100	IND.BLEACHING	101	0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	40	4
100	I. Radio Defd	396	0
100	I. Radio Ord.	380	0
100	Port Canning	68	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, April 3.

Bombay Dyeing (831/4) 831 827 830 826 827 830
Century (229) 228 227/8
Central India (215) 215 214 215 212 213/8
Kohinoor (221/8) 221 220 221 220/8
New Great (197) 197 198 196
Simplex (70) 70 69/8
Swadeshi (213) 212 211 212 211/8 212
Associated Cement (112/4) 112/4 112/8 112 112/4
Andhra (1370) 1370 1368
Tram. Ord. (126/8) 126/8
Tata Hydro (145) 145/8
Tata Power (1232/8) 1235 1225 1227
T. Steel Dfd. (1112/8) 1130 1127 1132 1127 1137 1122 1137 1133 1135
T. Steel Ord. (245) 247 249 246 248 247
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (155/12) 155/12 156 155/12
Bellapur (173) 173
B. Steam (210/8) 210 211/8
B. Burma (421) 422 420 421 420/8

30	Premier Con.	60 12
1	Scindia	18 0
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	36 12
PREFERENCE		
5-1/2	Amalgamated (T.F.)	106 0
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,445 0
6	p. c. Bombay Steam	285 0
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	75 4
5	p. c. Central India (T. F.)	567 8
6¼	p. c. Prem. Const. 1st	101 8
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd XD	96 4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	144 6
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1,523 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	205 0
6¼	p. c. Prem Const. 2nd	96 4
7	p.c Vishnu	717 8
DEBENTURES		
3-3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	101 12
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	105 10
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	50 8
7	p.c. Sholapur	80 0
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	105 10

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, April 1.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange.

	Dol.
American Water Works	9 3/4
American Power and Light dol	5
Pfd. A	33
American Foreign Power 7 p.c. Pfd.	14
Electric Bond Common	8 3/4
Columbia Gas and Electric 6 p.c. Pfd.	83 1/2
Columbia Gas and Electric 5 p.c. Pfd.	77 1/2
American Tel. and Tel.	154 3/4
Western Union Telg.	18 1/2
New York Central	15 3/8
Texas Corporation	38 5/8
Amrex Corporation	22 1/8
American Tobacco 'B'	82
Union Carbon and Carbide	72 1/2
Alaska Juneau	9
Woolworth	45 1/4
Consolidated Oil	8
Imperial Oil of Canada	16
Socony	11 5/8
United States Steel	51 3/4
United States Steel Pref.	113
Bethlehem Steel	62
Crucible Steel	32
Crucible Steel 7 p.c. Pfd.	77
Ludlum Steel	17
National Steel	65
Republic Steel	16
Anaconda Copper Mining	24 3/4
Int. Nickel of Canada	47 3/4
Chrysler Motors	69
General Motors	43
General Electric	35 3/8
Boeing Airplane	22
Douglas Aircraft	61
Chase National Bank	30
National City Bank	22 1/2
Allis Chalmers	35

Turnover 1,500,000 shares. Uptrend to-day uninterrupted on the theory that previous days relapse was overdone.

Regd. No. B 1065

SAFETY RAZOR WITH BLADE
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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B 1065

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1939

Army Officers Insult Indians

Incidents On Board "Conte Biancamano"

SENSATIONAL revelations of Indian Passengers on board a ship being insulted by British Army officers in the presence of foreigners are made by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President, in a statement.

The officers concerned have not merely insulted Indians but also Indian Music which, they are reported to have stated, was nauseating, while foreigners were appreciating it along with the Indians.

SUBHAS BOSE'S STATEMENT

JAMADOBA: April 3.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, has issued the following statement:—

"I have received a letter, dated Port Said, March 17, 1939, from 14 distinguished Indian passengers travelling from Bombay to Italy by s.s. "Conte Biancamano." I have got the addresses of all these gentlemen. Their names are: Messrs. L.N. Khanna, Vishwanath Prasad, G. R. Baboo, M.A.S. Siddiqui, K. Dutta, V. N. Singh, S. P. Sinha, R. R. Punga, S. Mobarak Nawab, Tejmal Hatichand, Santadas Parkardas, R. Engineer, J.H. Jalati and V. Fern.

"The letter complains of misbehaviour on the part of some British army officers serving in India, who were passengers by the same boat.

"When I was going to England for the first time in 1919, I had the same experience and among my Indian fellow-passengers then, who were similarly insulted by some Britishers, were some gentlemen who are now members of the Indian Civil Service. I would not have expected Britishers to misbehave in this manner in the year of grace 1939.

"I desire to draw the attention of the British community in India and particularly the Army High Command and the Government of India to this incident. I should like to point out to them that such incidents sometimes bring about more estrangement between Indians and Britishers than purely political differences. Britishers, whether official or non-official, who desire friendly relations with Indians would do well to use their influence so that such incidents may not occur again in future. I have no doubt that the vast majority of Britishers, whether in India or in Britain, will condemn the behaviour of these countrymen of theirs."

Music Stopped

The letter addressed to the Congress President says that when one of the Indian passengers played some Indian records on the ship's gramophone in the recreation room, some British officers surrounded the Indian gentleman and stopped him playing the music with the remark that Indian music was nauseating to them and must not be played while they were on board the ship.

Another day when the Indians started playing Indian records early at an hour when the recreation room was practically empty the same officers suddenly entered the room and forcibly disconnected the wire of the electric gramophone and took possession of the machine. Their attitude was most insulting and rude and the Indians felt it all the more as they had an Indian lady in their midst.

The ship's officers had to be called in at this stage and their pressure along with the strong attitude of the Indians in defence of an elementary and legitimate right to the use of the ship's public rooms compelled the British Officers to retire with bad grace.

A number of Americans, Germans, Italians and Poles who, like the Indians, were interested in Indian music, resented this most unseemly and highhanded interference on the right of Indians in having a little of their own music.

The authenticity of these incidents, the signatories of the letter say, can be corroborated by the staff of this boat, who, they say, had been most fair, courteous and considerate to the Indians throughout.—United Press.

ASSAM MINISTRY

Prospects Of No-Confidence Motion

SHILLONG, April 3.

A motion of no-confidence in the Cabinet to-morrow now appears certain.

Two tribal members who resigned from the Coalition party to-day, have joined the opposition.

The Coalition strength now is 57 in a House of 108, including the Speaker.—A. P.

A. SUARES BEATEN AT CALCUTTA

Malinao Becomes Light-Heavyweigh Boxing Champion Of India

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, April 1.

Arthur Suares, the Light-Heavyweight champion boxer of India was out-pointed by Frank Malinao, Light-Heavyweight champion of Japan, in a 12-round title bout, at the Globe Theatre, on Friday, March 31.

The first three round were fought at a very fast pace. Suares attacking with hard hits to the body and Malinao cleverly side-stepping and inflicting some telling blows on Suare's face, Malinao won the first three rounds.

In the fourth round Suares who was hitting hard with both hands, and trying for a quick K. O. pinned Malinao against the ropes and punished him badly, until Malinao succeeded in getting to the centre of the ring.

In the fifth, sixth and the seventh rounds Malinao scored many points, but in the eighth round Suares bidding his time until he found an opening stammered his right on Malinao's face and unsteadied him.

In the ninth, tenth and eleventh rounds there were many vicious hits exchanged and near the end of the eleventh round Suares sent Malinao down with a right swing for a short count.

In the last round Suares forced the pace and kept Malinao on the run.

ESCOBAR RETAINS BANTAM-WEIGHT BOXING TITLE

Kayo Morgan Out-Pointed In A 15-Round Contest

LONDON, April 3.

Sexto-Escobar (Puerto Rico) has retained the World's Bantamweight Title beating Kayo Morgan (Detroit) on points in 15-rounds contest fought at Sanjuan. (Puerto Rico) to-day.

The winner, who first won the title in 1936 lost it in the following year and regained it in 1938.

It is reported he has received an offer to fight Peter Kane in London for the title in Derby week.

12,000 watched Morgan's infighting to subdue the champion in early rounds, but Escobar rallied in the 6th round, launching a fast attack opening cuts on Morgan's eyes.

Escobar was definitely a better man till the 14th round, when Morgan staged a brief rally, but the American once, appeared on the verge of knock out from the champion's hammer blows.

Escobar received an unanimous verdict. Morgan receiving less than five rounds.—Reuter.

Captain Arthur Hope, who has been appointed Governor of Madras in succession to Lord Erskine, with his wand of office, when he was made a member of the King's household in 1937.

New Course Record In Golf

Guildahl Wins Masters Golf Tournament By Aggregating 279

ATLANTA (Georgia), April 3.

Ralph Guildahl aggregated 279, which is a course record when winning the Masters Golf Tournament. Samsnead was second with 280 and Lawson Little and Billy Burke tied for third place with 282.

Guildahl's rounds were 72 68, 70, 69 and the total nine under par.

The previous course record was 282, Genesarazen's 66. The six under par was the best round in the tournament.—Reuter.

MUSLIM WOMEN SUPPORT LEAGUE

SURAT: (By Mail).

Under the auspices of the Surat District Muslim League a mass meeting of over 12,000 Muslim women was held at Dargahe Khwaja Dana Sahib on the 30th March under the presidentship of Nawab Sikandar Jahan Begum, an enthusiastic Muslim lady worker of the Muslim League, who was recently elected as the Honorary General Secretary of the Central Ladies Committee of the All-India Muslim League.

After the usual recital of the holy Quran and after Muslim National songs sung by Sabirabibi Sakinabibi and Miss Aisha Driver, Mrs. Abdulkadr Shaikh emphasised the need for joining the Muslim League characterising it as the one and the only institution representing the Muslims of India. Proceeding, she called upon the ladies to co-operate and stand by the side of men in their fight for freedom and preservation of Muslim rights.

Repression In Kolhapur In Full Swing

Four Leaders Arrested Without Warrants: House Searches Continue

MIRAJ, April 3.

Repression is in full swing in the Kolhapur State. Yesterday night four leaders, namely Messrs. Sharkar Vishnu Potdar and Ramchandra Karale from Alate and Bhaoo Dada Patil and Dinkar Mundrale of Khumbhoj were arrested it is alleged without warrants.

Vigorous searches were made at several places in the State and many documents were confiscated. Complaints are made regarding insufficient panchanamas at these confiscations when some papers were seized.

Reports of further arrests, including that of Mr. Gayakwad the local leader, are reaching here. Allegations of Police excesses are also reported.—United Press.

CASUALTIES IN COMMUNAL CLASH

MIRAJ April 3

There was a Hindu-Muslim riot here last night resulting in about 25 persons sustaining minor injuries. In the riot, which lasted from 10 p.m. to 2 a.m., stones and 'lathis' were freely used, and slight damage was done to some shops. The public kept an all-night vigil.

The District Magistrate and a few other officers visited the spot and tried to ease the situation.

Normal business is going on since this morning.—United Press

PRAYER FOR SPEEDY RECOVERY

Egyptian Delegation's Message To Subhas

JAMADOBA, April 3.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, has received the following telegram from the Egyptian Delegation prior to the sailing of Delegation for Cairo:—

"If there is anything we regret in leaving this great country, it is that we had not been able to see you in Calcutta and express our heartfelt gratitude for your kindness. We will never forget the few seconds we spent with you at Tripuri and anxious days we passed there following with anxiety at your defiance of doctors for the sake of your country. We will carry your message to our leader, El Nahas Pasha. Our best regards and sincere wishes for your speedy and complete recovery".—United Press.

Golden Mace For Council Of State

Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy Accepts Darbhanga's Gift

NEW DELHI: April 3.

WITH FULL CEREMONY THE COUNCIL OF STATE TO-DAY ACCEPTED FROM THE MAHARAJADHIRAJA OF DARBHANGA THE GOLDEN MACE, WHICH WILL, FROM NOW ON, LIE IN THE CENTRE OF THE CHAMBER.

Preceding the President, who wore the long ceremonial robe of Black and Gold, an official of the Council carried the Mace into the Chamber at the opening of the session and laid it on a crimson-clothed table in front of the President's Chair.

The Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga rose and formally announced his gift to the House. After him the Leader of the House, Sir Jagdish Prasad, and the leaders of the five groups spoke of their appreciation of the gift and their consciousness of the significance of the Mace as a symbol.

The President then stepped down into the well of the Chamber and, standing beside the mace with the Maharajadhiraj on his right, formally announced that, with the permission of his Majesty the King-Emperor, he accepted the Mace on behalf of the House.

The Mace itself is a copy of that which lies in the House of Lords in London. A special stand has been constructed for it directly in front of the President's chair and it will lie there during all sessions of the House.

Extra seats were added to the galleries of the House to accommodate the large number of guests who watched the ceremony. Her Excellency Lady Linlithgow and Sir Maurice Gwyer, the Chief Judge of the Federal Court, sat in the Viceroy's Box.

Sir Jagdish Prasad, the leader of the House, explained that the Mace was originally a weapon which was capable of breaking through the strongest arm. Now however it had assumed a different character; it was no longer an emblem of might. It was the symbol of a free self-governing institution. "It is but right that at this critical juncture in the world's affairs we in this House should by this ceremony proclaim our faith in the vitality of democratic institutions." To-day's ceremony would remind them they were there to put themselves at the service of the people without fear or favour.

Rai Bahadur Lala Ramsaran Das, the leader of the Opposition, felt grateful to the Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga for presenting the Mace to the House. He joined in the wish that they may have power and strength to safeguard the interests of the country.

Mr. Ramdas Pantulu, leader of the Congress Party, paid a tribute to the House of Darbhanga which, he said, had parliamentary associations long before the birth of the Council of State. To those who were struggling for freedom the Mace signified much more than the power and prestige of the House: It was an emblem of the supremacy of right over might. The Mace would, hoped Mr. Pantulu, symbolize the true spirit of democracy.

Mr. Pantulu also referred in appreciative terms to the tact, patience and courteous handling of the business of the House by the President, Sir Manekji Dadabhoy, and hoped that no occasion would ever arise in the House for the use of the Mace for which it was originally intended.

Mr. Hosain Imam, leader of the Muslim League Party, said that they realized the importance of the Mace and were grateful to the Maharaja of Darbhanga for its presentation to the House. It was an emblem of the rights and prerogatives of the House, as pointed out by Sir Jagdish Prasad.

Raja Sir Charanjit Singh thanked the Maharaja of Darbhanga, on behalf of the nominated members of the House, for the presentation of the Mace.

Finally, Mr. Parker spoke on behalf of the European Group.

After the installation of the Mace in its specially constructed stand, the President, Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy returned to his Chair and addressed the House.

Mace, The Emblem Of Justice

"In the course of his speech, Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy said:—

"I may mention here that I feel to-day is the proudest day of my life, as in my capacity of President, I am privileged to perform this brief ceremony of accepting this Mace for installation in our exalted Chamber, and I know all members who have the honour to be either nominated or elected to this premier House will take just pride in this most beautiful and majestic emblem of power and authority and resolve both individually and collectively in future to maintain and support its dignity. I have the fullest confidence that you will all enthusiastically and zealously guard its prestige and its position, which doubtlessly after all is truly your own prestige and position. As you are fully aware that in the great country of England from time immemorial, a Mace is borne to the House before the commencement of the work as an emblem of justice for the exercise of its power and prerogative. Pray allow me to state that to-day in placing this Mace in this House, we are indirectly undertaking to shape the policy of this House on the model of the British Parliament and let this Mace remind you of the past glory and traditions of Parliamentary practice and procedure, and that in future, you all Hon'ble members will consider your sacred duty to work in this House on the same traditional system adopted in British Parliament and follow the noble, just and ancient traditions of that House.

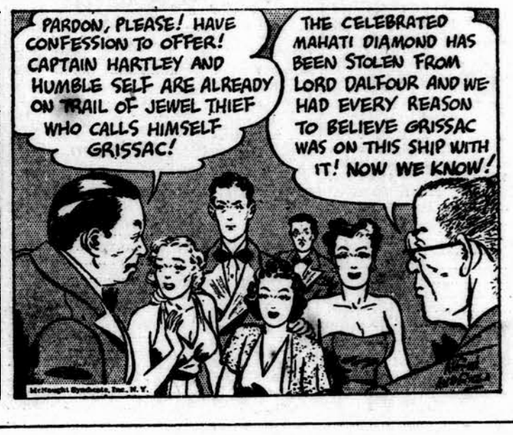
BRITISH TRADITIONS

Let everyone of us and our successors resolve to-day that the placing of this regal symbol in this house is an exhortation to all of us to maintain and preserve the great dignity of Parliamentary life in the capital of India and to carry on our deleberations as men in power who shall constantly work with due respect to constituted authority and in conformity to our allegiance to the Crown, and finally, I now appeal to the Hon'ble Members of this House that they will ever stand together as defenders of the Mace which it is my proud privilege to commit to your solemn charge to-day".—A. P.

CHARLIE CHAN

OH BOB! BOB! I'VE LOST MY BROOCH! IT WAS THE REAL ONE, BOB! WHAT WILL HAROLD SAY?
WE'LL FIND IT, JANE! WE'LL FIND IT!
FIND IT? YOU ARE OPTIMISTIC, MY BOY! YOU WILL HAVE TO FIND GRISSAC FIRST!
GRISSAC?
THEN-THEN-YOU KNOW OF HIM?
12-24

SECRET'S OUT!


PARDON, PLEASE! HAVE CONFESSION TO OFFER! CAPTAIN HARTLEY AND HUMBLE SELF ARE ALREADY ON TRAIL OF JEWEL THIEF WHO CALLS HIMSELF GRISSAC!
THE CELEBRATED MAHATI DIAMOND HAS BEEN STOLEN FROM LORD DALTOUR AND WE HAD EVERY REASON TO BELIEVE GRISSAC WAS ON THIS SHIP WITH IT! NOW WE KNOW!

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